THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, misty. Temp. 1-5 (34-41). Wednesday, overcast, possible rain. LONDON: Tuesday, dry with sunny spells. Temp. 0-5 (32-41). Wednesday, cloudy, overnight frost. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, rainy. Temp. 11-15 (52-59). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. —1 (25-30).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	28 B.Fr.	Israel	12 I.£	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	22.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	1 Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	28 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.£. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80.35
Great Britain	30 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,854 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1979 Established 1887

British Leyland Workers Vote for a National Strike

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Union officials representing 100,000 workers in Britain's huge state-run British Leyland automotive company voted overwhelmingly today to strike, meaning a national shutdown for the automaker.

The walkout call followed a company announcement that, because of strikes and other disruptions, it does not have the money to make special payments worth up to $20 weekly to most of its manual workers.

The agreement, dating back to August, 1977, called for "pay parity" arrangements designed to iron out pay anomalies among hourly paid workers in Leyland's 36 plants by November of this year.

But this depended on continued production and an end to walkouts and disruptions. The company said last week that production was disrupted in November and December, so it does not have the money to make the payments for those months.

The company, frequently a target of strikes in the past, is among Britain's biggest exporters.

Meanwhile, Social Services Secretary David Ennals said public service unions called off a walkout planned for this morning by 2,000 porters, cooks and cleaners that would have shut 17 London hospitals indefinitely.

Mr. Ennals said he is ready to meet with all four public service unions to discuss pay demands and alleged breaches of a code of conduct drawn up by the unions to ease the problems of hospitals hit by strikes.

Meanwhile, union leaders seized on a hint from Prime Minister James Callaghan that he is prepared to soften his stand on limiting pay raises to 5 percent. Mr. Callaghan said last weekend in Newcastle that the government "cannot go beyond single figures" in pay settlements with the local government workers.

Union leaders interpreted Mr. Callaghan as meaning that the government was willing to permit raises of up to 10 percent.

Municipal union leader David Basnett said it gave a basis for "meaningful negotiations," and Alan Fisher of the public employees union called it "a way forward."

Mr. Callaghan scheduled urgent talks with Trades Union Congress leaders today, where he was likely to emphasize his desire to reach quick wage agreements.

Gravediggers and crematorium workers have agreed to go back to work, but only if the government pays them extra for clearing up the backlog of bodies their job action left.

The union also set today as the *deadline for deciding whether to* call a national strike of sewage and water workers later this week.

Mr. Ennals, the key Cabinet minister in disputes that disrupted service at more than 1,000 state-run hospitals, said yesterday, "There is a bit more room for negotiation than there was before the prime minister's speech."

Since the current round of strikes began more than a month ago with the truckers, the Labor government has held to its anti-inflation pay raise norm of 5 percent. The unions, whose lowest paid workers earn as little as $80 a week, have rejected this.

Often at Odds With Leaders

U.K. Labor Militancy At Local Union Level

By William Borders

LONDON (NYT) — On the wall of his office in Birmingham, Gordon Will, a local trade union official, has a blue-and-white poster celebrating he 25th anniversary of the Communist government in East Germany.

"I got it in East Berlin," he said, "It's a reminder of a very plensant and worthwhile visit I had not long ago with some East German trade unionists." Mr. Will is one of the front-line soldiers in the current series of municipal employees strikes that are causing widespread disruptions in Britain.

His proclamation of solidarity with the East Germans is the sort of thing that would confirm the worst fears of some British Conservatives who are concerned about Communist control of unions at the local level. But to Mr. Will it is nothing to get excited about.

"It's not an affinity with the Communists," he said, "but just an acknowledgement that Eastern Europe has some good points — no unemployment, for example — that the right-wing press here in Britain won't recognize, with all their talk about dictatorship there."

Mr. Will, who describes himself as "a trade union militant," and a lifelong member of Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor Party, is one of thousands of local officials and shop stewards in Britain who are directing the strikes of such workers as garbagemen, hospital porters and road maintenance crews. More of these workers went off their jobs Friday, as the dispute spread across the country.

More Militant

It is widely believed, even within union circles, that the factory shop stewards and local organizers at Mr. Will's level and below tend to be considerably more militant and often more leftist politically than the national union leadership.

Like the truck drivers strike last month, the municipal employees work stoppages are often unauthorized by the national union leaders, men who tend to live near London and enjoy a comfortable relationship with the Labor Party government and easy access to it.

For example, many of the striking ambulance drivers repudiated at the local level a pledge that their national leaders made to the government to keep on handling emergency cases.

Some truck drivers as well, when they were picketing warehouses and ports last month, refused to let food in or out, contravening union promises that had been announced by Mr. Callaghan. "We have decided not to pass anything except trucks carrying perishables," said a shop steward who was picketing a London dock shortly before that strike ended. "We don't hold with that business of letting tinned foods through the lines."

One of the rank-and-file members on the line added, "You see, it's the shop stewards and the other blokes down here where we are that actually know about conditions, who actually understand what it's like to try and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press

Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife, Cho-lin, give a last farewell to the United States before leaving Seattle for Peking yesterday.

Sees 'Extensive Cooperation'

Teng Ends U.S. Visit, Declares Satisfaction

SEATTLE, Feb. 5 (WP) — Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-peng, tired and ailing at the end of his eight-day U.S. tour, declared himself fully satisfied with his new international connection and said normalization of Chinese-U.S. relations opens the prospects for "extensive cooperation."

His Boeing 707 took off today for Tokyo — by way of Anchorage, Alaska — where he will stop briefly for talks with Japanese officials. At an airport ceremony, moved inside because of rain and Mr. Teng's sniffles and fever, the Chinese leader took a parting shot at the Soviet Union.

Noting that the United States and China in several communiques agreed on opposition to "hegemony," China's code word for Soviet domination, Mr. Teng said, "The *Chinese people will do their bit* toward opposing global and regional hegemonism." No details were given of how they will "do their bit."

The immediate question was action against China's southern neighbor, Vietnam, which it has accused of being a Soviet-led "regional hegemonist." China has recently massed 10 to 12 divisions and more than 150 warplanes near the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Vietnam Assailed

Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who substituted for the ailing Mr. Teng at a breakfast meeting with editors and reporters, charged Vietnam with aggression in Cambodia and said peace-loving nations should not sit idly by and do nothing about it.

A U.S. official who participated in last week's White House talks *said Mr. Teng never said what Chi*na plans to do with this extensive troop buildup. Reporting that Mr. Teng said in private that Vietnam must be "taught a lesson" and that "the lesson has to come," the official said he would not be surprised if China takes military action.

A punitive raid with large forces rather than an attempt at conquest is considered to be the most likely course if action is taken. There is much speculation and concern in official circles about a potential Soviet counterstrike in the event of such military action.

The official U.S. position has been to call for Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia and to urge restraint on China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union lest the Indochina conflict spread through Asia. However, Mr. Teng's impression of U.S. attitudes may be different. Some members of Congress made clear that they have little sympathy for Vietnam. "Nobody stopped Japan in 1931" (when it invaded China), one lawmaker reportedly remarked to Mr. Teng.

Main Objective

U.S. and Chinese officials, interviewed in Washington and during Mr. Teng's tour, said the principal objective of his journey was to establish and symbolize the new Chinese-U.S. relationship. Both sides said this objective had been effectively accomplished.

A senior Chinese official said it was very important that Mr. Teng took part with Mr. Carter in laying the new Chinese-U.S. foundations, evidently because leadership *commitments from the top can cut* through many difficulties.

Chinese-U.S. agreements on science and technology, cultural ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Demands Obedience

Khomeini Appoints His 'Premier' of Iran

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Feb. 5 (WP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini tonight attempted to bring his Islamic-inspired revolution to a climax by naming a premier to lead a provisional government.

He warned that anyone who acts against it violates sacred teligious law and will be punished harshly.

Ayatollah Khomeini, moving toward a showdown with Iran's army and the shaken government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, named as premier of a new Islamic republic Medhi Bazargan, 70, the senior statesman of Iran's revolutionary politics and once a close opposition ally of Mr. Bakhtiar's.

Just five days after making a triumphal return from 14 years in exile, Ayatollah Khomeini said Mr. Bazargan will name a cabinet "as soon as possible."

The appointment of Mr. Bazargan, a moderate opposition figure and a close friend of Mr. Bakhtiar's, suggested that face-to-face negotiations for a peaceful settlement of Iran's turmoil could be held.

Call for Discipline

The 78-year-old Shiite Moslem leader ordered *government employ*ees, members of the armed forces and all citizens to "discipline themselves" and to cooperate with the new government. He also asked Iranians to conduct peaceful marches and demonstrations.

[Reacting to the ayatollah's challenge, the army sent troops into the offices of government ministries, apparently to maintain discipline among workers and head off a possible takeover by the rival group, the Associated Press said. For the third day in a row no political violence was reported in Iran.

[Mr. Bakhtiar told Iranian television that as long as the new "government" is a "matter of words, it's possible. But if it comes to action, it's a different thing. I will have no objection to the announcement of a temporary government provided this government plays the role of a shadow govern*ment or future government. . .* There is one Iran and one government," he said.] For the moment, Ayatollah Khomeini's announcement leaves Iran, in effect, with two governments and magnifies the critical question of what the Iranian Army will do when the Moslem leader's call to the steets is heeded.

Ayatollah Khomeini, with some success, has been trying to wean the military away from its long-standing loyalty to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who left the country on Jan. 16, leaving the government in the care of Mr. Bakhtiar.

Mr. Bakhtiar, after first saying he would arrest members of any provisional government, later modified his stand and said he would simply ignore it. But Mr. Bakhtiar said last night that if Ayatollah

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

Mehdi Bazargan

. . .in Tehran yesterday

'God Is the Lawgiver'

What Islamic Rule May Mean for Iran

By R.W. Apple Jr.

TEHRAN (NYT) — At a recent news conference, Mehdi Bazargan, *a close secular ally of Ayatollah* Ruhollah Khomeini, was asked what he and his mentor had in mind when they spoke about an Islamic republic in Iran. He began his reply by saying what he did not want.

*Neither the militant Islamic rev*olutionary regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi in Libya nor the semifeudal conservative government in Saudi Arabia would do as models, he said. Nor would the Ottoman Empire of the 15th to 20th centuries. Nor would the earlier Omayyad and Abbasid Dynasties in Iraq.

What was wanted, said Mr. Bazargan, was a government of the type seen during the 10 years of the rule of the Prophet Mohammed and the five years under his son-in-law, Ali, the first Shiite Imam. But that was 1,300 years ago. How is the example to be applied to a country half-modernized, half-traditional? What happens to the banks, to the army, to women, to foreign policy? Mr. Bazargan begged not to answer. The ayatollah would make everything clear in due season.

It is impossible to know, despite his triumphant return to Tehran last week, whether the 78-year-old Moslem sage will ever come to power. But he is closer to it than ever before, and perhaps the moment has come to try to peer through the smokescreen that he has deliberately deployed to keep intact the disparate elements of the coalition he rallied to fight the monarchy.

Minority Fears

The opponents of an Islamic republic, led by Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, see it at best as a puritanical, neofeudal theocracy, at worst as a clerical dictatorship. The whole idea arouses intense fears among the religious minorities — Armenian Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians and Bahais — to say nothing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Worker Apathy Is Blamed

Storm Leaves Polish Economy in Chaos

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (NYT) — The worst blizzard in a generation raged through Poland during the New Year's weekend, with temperatures falling to 30 degrees below zero and winds gusting to 40 mph.

Early Jan. 2, a national television announcer said all power workers should report to their plants. Few did. For nearly a week afterward large areas of Warsaw and entire provincial towns were without electricity, heat or water.

The announcement was typical of the way most middle-level Polish bureaucrats deal with people — subordinates and public alike — and the result was typical of the somewhat apathetic and slipshod way most people here perform even the simplest jobs.

A month before the full force of *winter struck*, a little-noticed radio broadcast reported that every day about a million people, 8 percent of the labor force, failed to turn up for work.

The broadcast said: "It is estimated that if unjustified absenteeism were reduced by only 50 percent in industry, it would amount to the equivalent of the labor of an extra 100,000 people.

"What is actually happening is quite the reverse, and losses in work time are increasing *in indus*try, construction and the whole national economy."

One of many jokes expresses this more pointedly. "Why were three people pushing that wheelbarrow?" a visitor to a factory asked. "Because the fourth is sick and the fifth is on vacation," was the reply.

In addition to absenteeism and apathy, the Polish economy suffers from inefficient use of resources. The brittleness in the economy has transformed what would have been a simple weather problem into a political and social disaster.

Last Christmas was the first in memory when there were shortages of the omnipresent carp, the staple of the holiday dinner, and of quality meats, particularly ham.

A Western diplomat said after Christmas: "It's depressing to have to gauge the health of a nation's economy by the length of its meat

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Proposes New Reunification Body

North Korea Bars Reactivating Panel

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (UPI) — North Korea declined today a South Korean proposal for the reactivation of their joint negotiation panel and instead called for formation of a new body to discuss reunification of the divided peninsula.

The official (North) Korean Central News Agency said that the overture was made by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in a statement issued today.

The northern proposal called for a meeting of both sides at the truce city of Panmunjom at noon Feb. 20 to arrange for the inauguration of a preparatory committee for national reunification.

The statement said that the North-South coordination commission created in a joint statement of July 4, 1972, "has already become unsuitable" since its functions are limited.

"The prevailing situation urgently demands us to take a new progressive measure for practically arranging a dialogue for reunification," it added.

Both sides have recently exchanged overtures toward unification and Seoul called on North Korea Jan. 31 to reactivate the commission.

The statement said that the proposed committee will discuss the convening of the whole-nation congress and "a number of problems arising in the preparations for the final reunification of the country."

The new panel, if formed and operated, "will overcome the limitations of the coordination commission and open the road for solv*ing in a most democratic and most* effective way the reunification problem, fully reflecting the will and interests of the whole nation," the statement said.

Turks Apprehensive About Nation's Future

By Michael Getler

ANKARA, Turkey (WP) — A sense of foreboding that Turkey may be heading into insurmountable difficulties is gripping this strategically-located country that borders on the Soviet Union and anchors the southern flank of NATO.

The atmosphere is fed by an unemployment rate of 20 percent, an annual inflation rate running at 60 percent, a surge of political violence that has claimed about 1,000 lives in the past year, industrial output that has dropped to 50 percent of capacity, and an economy that is virtually bankrupt from foreign debts and unable to find new financing.

The events in neighboring Iran have added to the general unease that a period of political turmoil is brewing.

The troubles in this country of about 42 million are causing rising concern within NATO, especially in West Germany, which has sought to focus attention on them. For the United States, the specter of another ally in trouble looms. The loss of valuable U.S. electronic listening posts in Iran for monitoring Soviet missile tests has heightened interest in similiar stations on the Turkish side of the Soviet border.

Many Turkish political, business and intellectual leaders retain a degree of optimism about the long-term future of Turkey. Yet there is "a brooding fear," according to Prof. Aydin Yalcin, a liberal former member of Parliament, based on "a combination of bad luck, foreign lack of understanding and sympathy and widespread unrest."

Shortages of Staples

The lights in major cities go out for two hours every day due to an energy shortage *that reflects lack of foreign cur*rency to pay for oil imports and failure to complete many power stations started in the early 1970s.

Public services are declining. Uncollected garbage piles up in the streets of the capital, not far from the tourist shopping areas. There are shortages of oil, margarine, light bulbs and even Turkey's famous coffee.

After an outbreak of religious warfare between rival Islamic sects in Maras which took 102 lives in December, Turkey's liberal Premier Bulent Ecevit declared martial law in 13 provinces, including Ankara and Istanbul.

It is a low-key clamp-down, yet Turkey now joins near*by Iran and Pakistan as countries under martial law* and threatened by internal upheaval. All of them, along with the United States, are partners in the Central Treaty Organization, a pact at one time aimed at maintaining stability in the strategic region.

Iranian Unrest Is a Factor

Unlike Iran, Turkey has been a parliamentary democracy for 30 years. There are enough political parties — including those on the extreme left and right and the sizable Islamic religious party — for all points of view. There is an elected government and not an authoritarian figure such as the Shah of Iran to rebel against.

And while the Turks are Moslems, Turkey is a secular state. It is generally viewed as an unlikely place for Islamic fundamentalism to assert itself as forcefully as it did in Iran.

Yet there is always the possibility, a Turkish businessman says, that the religious issue could be used by extremists on both sides to topple the government if the political violence continues.

The National Salvation Party, which represents the Islamic revivalist movement, actually lost half its strength between 1973 and 1977, falling to 24 seats from 48 in the 450-seat National Assembly, with only 8.5 percent of the vote.

The party's leader, Nejmuddin Erbakan, seems to have been discredited politically. But his number two man and chief party rival, Korkut Ozal, is viewed as a more formidable leader, able to capitalize on popular discontent if he can wrestle the leadership away.

In a sense, NATO's concerns are chickens coming home to roost. Turkey always has been viewed in strategic and military terms within the alliance, with scent attention paid to economic needs.

Economic aid was never much of a problem because the Turkish economy was small. But its growth in the early 1970s was substantial, as has been its collapse after the 1974 oil crisis and recession. Now, Turkey's staggering economic needs are seen as the key to coping with the rest of the nation's predicaments.

What is needed, sources say, is Western efforts to bail Turkey out, while insisting on reforms to restore bank confidence and help the nation support itself. The tab for that in the next year alone could run to $1.5 billion.

Historical mistrust of the neighboring Soviet Union remains widespread here but Mr. Ecevit has moved toward better relations with the Russians. He also has sought treaties with Arab and nonaligned states.

Some in the West interpret this as a dangerous drift toward neutralism and away from NATO, but Mr. Ecevit rejects this, saying his country will remain in NATO. It is also clear, his aides add, that the East does not have the money or skills to help Turkey.

Some of the current policy can be traced to bitterness over the arms embargo the United States imposed after the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Today, many Turks say attitudes toward the United States have improved following President Carter's successful move to get the embargo lifted. Turks and Americans here agree, however, that the former trust is gone. In a subtle yet important way, that has contributed to the overall sense of unease.

Politically, the center still controls Turkish politics and it remains generally moderate and pro-Western. The disappointment with Mr. Ecevit is that he failed to make necessary economic reforms and curb the violence immediately after his election victory a year ago.

On the extreme right, the National Action Party under Alpaslan Turkes has doubled its share of the national vote to 3.5 percent and 16 parliamentary seats. It is also frightening a lot of Turks.

The party has a strong nationalistic, authoritarian streak and somewhat racist appeal that has generated charges of neo-fascism among some of its opponents. There is widespread speculation that youthful party supporters are involved in political assassinations and the acts of terrorism that have plagued the country.

The extreme left is also said to be increasingly violent. It is split into rival Maoist and Leninist factions. University soures estimate that 5 to 15 percent of the student body and faculty at Turkish universities is Marxist.

While antagonistic, both the right and left fringe movements press parallel themes — that democracy, capitalism, Western orientation and NATO are not good for Turkey. Part of this is also endorsed by the Islamic Salvation Party.

"So this is a real danger," said Prof. Yalcin. "These are strong forces. Turkey may be in the stage of Italy in the 1920s, or Germany in the 1930s.

The question remains, said an experienced Western diplomat here. "How much economic chaos and deprivation can a developing democratic society take and still remain democratic? Turkey is one of the few nations that can truly feed itself. It has lots of resources to be developed and hard-working people. But it is hard to know what the reserves of tolerance are here."

Most of Israel Hit By 2-Hour Blackout

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (UPI) — An electric power failure blacked out most of Israel for nearly two hours today, causing an explosion in Haifa and paralyzing the country except for institutions that had emergency generators.

The cause of the break centered on a line problem in Hartuv, a cooperative settlement outside Jerusalem, according to a spokesman for the Israel Electric Co. The line failure resulted in the opening of a steam valve at the Haifa generating plant, causing an explosion. The blackout extended from the Haifa area south to the Red Sea port of Eilat, and east to Jerusalem, a telephone check of those areas indicated.

Sihanouk to Go to China

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk said today in a French television interview that he will return to China within 10 days. He said doctors had pronounced him in excellent health.

Dollar Slumps As Saudis Drop Oil Production

PARIS, Feb. 5 (IHT) — The dollar dropped sharply in hectic trading and gold soared to a record $246.50 as details of Saudi Arabia's restructuring of its oil-production ceiling became clear.

Saudi Arabia has raised its crude-output ceiling to 9.5 million barrels a day from 8.5 million previously. However, since January output was above the new ceiling by 500,000 to 800,000 barrels a day, the net effect is a reduction in Saudi output. This will reduce the world market's available *supplies*, already stretched thin by a stoppage of crude exports by Iran.

See Page 9.

Unemployment, Malnutrition Widespread

Discontent High in Zaire's Shaba Region

By John Darnton

LUBUMBASHI, Zaire, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Giant billboards extolling President Mobutu Sese Seko, the incarnation of the central government 1,500 miles away, loom at every major traffic circle. He is "our only hope," the "single man we all follow for unity, tranquillity, security," they say.

In the early morning, under skies already darkening for the daily downpour, several dozen workers from the Societe Generale d'Alimentation, the supermarket chain owned by the president's uncle, gather in a public square. With a listless air they perform 15 minutes of exercises and slogan-singing called *salongo*, a compulsory exhibition of public spirit.

When Gen. Mobutu toured this dilapidated provincial capital recently, he was greeted by crowds of respectable size. They applauded under the importuning of the youth branch of the single party, the People's Movement for the Revolution.

These superficial signs of homage are misleading. Shaba province, formerly Katanga, the mineral heartland of Zaire, the seat of the secessionist dream that tore apart the former Belgian Congo in the 1960s and the scene of two rebel invasions from neighboring Angola in the last two years, still seethes with discontent.

For lack of spare parts and basic materials, its factories that still function do so at under 50-percent capacity. There is a severe shortage of gasoline; Zaire can afford only 60 percent of its required fuel, and 90 percent of that is reserved for the capital, Kinshasa. In Lubumbashi, the three working traffic lights blink down at streets largely devoid of traffic.

Unemployment can only be guessed at among the province's three million or so persons, but it is estimated at 80 percent. In the last year the price of food has doubled. The essential commodities that can be found, from explosives to mine the copper at nearby Kolwezi to the fruit and vegetables at the three high-priced restaurants, come directly from black Africa's enemies, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Missionaries and others who travel the back roads report an alarming increase in malnutrition. Children in particular are showing the telltale swollen bellies and red hair that are the symptoms of the protein-deficiency disease called kwashiorkor.

"Frankly," said a Belgian financier who has lived here 15 years, "the population is on a starvation budget. We are sitting on top of a volcano."

The streets of Lubumbashi are patrolled by Moroccan soldiers and Senegalese paratroopers. The 1,500 Moroccans and 600 Senegalese are the main components of the Inter-African Force, which also includes a token 140 soldiers from Togo and Gabon and 80 medical corpsmen from the Ivory Coast.

Foreign Troops

The force replaced the Belgian and French paratroopers who repulsed rebel forces attacking southern Shaba from bases in Angola last May. In that invasion, 94 whites were killed in Kolwezi and more than 1,000 blacks slain.

The Moroccans patrol frequently, scouring the countryside in helicopters for signs of rebel activity. But this appears to be largely for morale and discipline since there have been no sightings since July when a small band of rebels turned cattle rustlers were found south of Kolwezi.

In theory the foreign troops are here to fend off another invasion and are to remain only until Belgian and French advisers finish training Zairian troops. Now that Angola, as part of a normalization of relations with Zaire, has removed the rebels it once harbored in the border area, the immediate threat of a sudden full-scale attack has diminished. Instead, the foreign forces appear to have taken over the basic functions of law and order.

"They're a thousand times better than the Zairian Army," said a Greek mechanic. "They're disciplined and they don't steal. They're the only thing protecting us from the Zairian troops."

Whites Worried

Whites in Lubumbashi and elsewhere, traumatized by the events in Kolwezi and worried by the rising crime rate, frequently vow that they will leave as soon as the Inter-African Force departs, which could be within six months. There are perhaps 3,000 to 4,000 whites in Shaba, compared with 13,000 when the country became independent in 1960, and their number is steadily dwindling.

The blacks have a somewhat more ambiguous attitude. Some appear to regard the Moroccans as an occupying force, but an equal number hate and fear the Zairian soldiers and regard them as occupiers too. The Zairian Army is paid irregularly and scantily, so its undisciplined troops customarily extract bribes and even rob. They come largely from other provinces, do not speak the local language and feel little in common with the Luba tribe that predominates in southern Shaba.

"We are bothered that a country like ours, 17 years after independence, needs to rely on a foreign army," a teacher commented. "But from the point of view of security, when you see a Moroccan, you're not afraid he is going to stop you and shake you down just for the fun of it."

Sense of Estrangement

Shaba, whose rich deposits of copper, cobalt and other minerals provide about 60 percent of Zaire's foreign exchange, has received little in return. In the last decade the central government has not built a single school, hospital or road. A sense of estrangement is aggravated by poor communications and transportation. Air Zaire flies from Kinshasa to Lubumbashi irregularly, and it is impossible to telephone from one place to the other.

The ill will toward the central government is restrained by strict security measures. In August, under the guise of a program to sweep the streets of beggars and the unemployed, the government conducted a campaign in which more than 2,000 persons were shipped in U.S.-supplied C-130 transport planes to what was termed an agricultural training center in Kivu. The center, however, was more like a detention center. It is reported that many of those sent there, among them lawyers, other professionals and suspected dissidents, died for lack of food and medical care. In September those remaining were released.

Now Shaba is returning, in name only, to a civilian administration. One long-time resident, reflecting on the widespread discontent and the cynicism with which this move has been received by the population, said he believed the rebels would not come over the border for a third war. "They're here now," he said.



Associated Press

A black Rhodesian recruit learns how to handle a rifle during his first week of training recently. He is one of the first blacks to report for his compulsory national service in the Rhodesian Army.

To Retain Them Under Black Rule

Rhodesia Offers Civil Servants Bonuses

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (WP) — In an effort to slow emigration of whites in important jobs, the Rhodesian government is offering financial bonuses to civil servants and military personnel who agree to remain in the country after the introduction of black rule in April.

The constitution of Rhodesia-Zimbabwe, as the black-government state is to be called, is designed to give whites far greater influence in the army, police, judiciary and civil service than their proportion of the population would warrant.

Nevertheless, the whites' confidence is being drained by the growing war and by lack of any indication from Western governments that they intend to provide diplomatic, financial or military aid once black majority rule is in effect.

Last year 18,000 whites left Rhodesia, the largest number since the former colony declared independence from Britain in 1965.

Plans to offer financial inducements to the whites who remain were announced Aug. 29 by the current biracial government's Ruling Executive Council, made up of Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders.

Details of the plans have been released only recently, however. Mr. Smith indicated late last year that priority would be given to members of the armed forces because maintenance of order was the government's first job.

In a meeting with army and intelligence officers, Jan. 29, Rhodesian army commander, Lt. Gen. John Hickman, reportedly said that military personnel agreeing to renew contracts until April 30, 1980, could receive a $862.50-bonus immediately.

After that, those deciding to leave Rhodesia could have pension payments substantially increased and in some cases doubled, deposited in a bank outside the country tax free, according to sources.

Gen. Hickman also "hinted" that even greater incentives would be offered later, a source said. Informed observers believe that the longer a Rhodesian remains after the advent of black rule, the bigger rewards he will get from the government.

"I want to buy at least a year, and after that, perhaps another one," Gen. Hickman reportedly said. His remark reflects what appears to be the prevalent attitude among white Rhodesians — that the first year of the new state will be the crucial one, revealing whether international recognition will come and whether the war can be stopped.

The audience pressed "hard" questions on Gen. Hickman, but most welcomed the offer, a source said.

Prepared for Coup

One of the questions frequently put by whites to their leaders these days is: "Are they prepared to organize a coup if the black leaders do not abide by the constitution?"

Gen. Hickman reportedly gave what has been the standard noncommital answer of most white officials: "He smiled and said 'Let me handle that,' " said a source. The army general, however, reportedly reminded the officers that under the new constitution, which whites approved in a referendum Jan. 30, white control over the army is virtually guaranteed for the first 10 years of black majority rule.

Although 80 percent of Rhodesia's security forces are black, most of the officers are white. Observers here believe that their continued participation is essential to maintain the army's current standoff with the black nationalist guerrillas who are said to operate in 80 percent of the country.

Similar inducements are expected to be given to police, civil servants and members of the judiciary.

U.S. Analyst Says Speaker On Tape Was Not the Shah

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — A voice analyst yesterday labeled as fradulent a tape recording purported to be of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's final remarks to military leaders before his departure from Iran.

Anthony Pellicano, who runs Voice Interpretation and Analysis, a leading voice-identification company, said his tests on the tape, which includes mention of a prolonged fight to return the shah to power, showed that it was not the shah's voice.

"My final conclusion is that the shah is not the speaker," he said.

Last week, CBS News, one of a number of news organizations that were given a copy of the casette tape, said that three independent voice experts had verified that the man speaking was the shah.

A spokesman for the State Department said he did not believe the tape was genuine, and in Morocco, a spokesman for the shah called it a complete fabrication.

The tape is said to be a copy of a purported secret speech the shah made to his top military commanders and leading members of SAVAK, Iran's secret police, a week before he left the country. The voice on the tape urges the Iranian Army to "create a prolonged civil war" to give the shah an opportunity to return and regain power. It also calls for "a more extensive secret police" and a purge of the army to clean it of "dissatisfied elements."

Mr. Pellicano was able to match seven words in the tape with the same words in a control tape that was known to have been made by the shah. Using these words, he concluded that the speaker was not the shah.

What an Islamic Regime Might Mean for Iranians

(Continued from Page 1)

of Westernized women, much of the educated middle class and the Marxists. Many of these Iranians, not waiting for the possibility of an Islamic order, have joined the exodus of foreigners from their country.

Broadly speaking, the ayatollah has said that he wants to base his republic on the Koran, the Moslem holy book, which contains prescriptions for social, political and economic organization as well as inspirational passages. But are they adaptable to the 20th-century world, and particularly to a country like Iran, whose economic development has already enmeshed it deeply in Western methods and systems?

The traditional Moslem practice, for example, is to use exemplary punishment rather than imprisonment of criminals. Robbers have their hands cut off and adultresses are stoned. In countries such as Saudi Arabia, women are veiled and motion pictures and alcoholic beverages banned.

Those who surround Ayatollah Khomeini have been at some pains to explain that he would follow none of those practices. The Shiite interpretation of the Koran, they explain, is a good deal more flexible than the Sunni, the ruling sect in Saudi Arabia. But many of the ayatollah's followers in the streets have shown all the flexibility of Cotton Mather. Among the buildings burned in the last four months have been banks (the Koran prohibits the charging of interest), liquor stores, cinemas and brothels. Last week a mob disassembled a Tehran brewery, brick by brick.

Verbal Abuse

Women wearing neither the chador (a floor-length veil) nor a close-fitting head scarf are subjected to stares and often to verbal abuse by militant Khomeini partisans. It may be, as Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, one of the ayatollah's close aides, has been insisting, that women would be free to participate fully in the economic and social life of an Islamic republic, but business and professional women here do not believe it.

The rights of women, in fact, have become a central issue in discussions of a Khomeinist state. Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, in a recent interview, dwelt at length on what a woman would be able to accomplish under Islamic rule. She could own property, she could work, she could even be granted a divorce under some circumstances. But he conceded that there would be "certain constraints" on political activity, although he did not entirely rule out the possibility of a woman Cabinet officer.

Most of the theorists of an Islamic state see it as a middle ground between what they regard as the economic exploitation of the individual by capitalism and the political exploitation of the individual by Communism. They point out that all the present Islamic regimes (except that of Col. Qadhafi) have shown an antipathy toward Moscow.

Foreign policy is the area where Khomeini has made his ideas most clear. If he comes to power, he will probably restrict the role of foreign business in Iran severely, will expel U.S. military advisers, stop exporting oil to Israel and South Africa and cut back oil production overall to preserve petroleum reserves for future generations.

But the degree of his anti-Americanism seems to vary with each statement and each audience, from implicitly calling for all Americans in Iran to leave or risk death to a recognition that the United States will retain a role in the Iranian economy at least as a buyer of oil. The reality of power has altered much revolutionary dogma and may make its mark on the ayatollah's Islamic notions of government as well.

Iran Gets 'Premier'

(Continued from Page 1)

Khomeini declared a *Jihad* (holy war), he would answer with "a bullet for a bullet."

At a news conference in his makeshift revolutionary headquarters here, the ayatollah tonight stopped short of calling the people to arms. Instead, he invoked religious fealty in calling for support, and he held aloft the threat of Islamic law against those who oppose the provisional government.

Allah's Punishment

When asked what penalties could be imposed upon the army if it acts against the provisional government, Ayatollah Khomeini replied. "The army will not do such. However, if it does, the first punishment will be from Allah and secondly, they will be punished then according to Islamic jurisprudence and criminal law."

Ayatollah Khomeini said "those who take action against the [provisional] government" will be considered participants in an "uprising" and, under Islamic law, will be guilty of blasphemy.

He said that the provisional government, on the basis of Islamic law, would "act harsly" against opponents of the Bazargan government.

A close aide, Ibrahim Yazdi, later attempted to "clarify" the warning, saying that the ayatollah meant that severe punishment would be applied to persons who "sabotage and plot to disturb the normal activities of this government."

Mr. Bazargan, who was introduced by Ayatollah Khomeini to a packed news conference, dismissed suggestions that his cabinet would be a shadow government and said he was prepared for a forceful response by the army.

Mr. Bazargan said that throughout the civil turmoil Iranians have been "welcoming bullets," and he added that "myself and members of the cabinet and the provisional government are ready to receive them."

Possibility of Talks

The appointment of Mr. Bazargan, however, seemed to heighten the likelihood that negotiations between the Khomeini forces on the one hand and Mr. Bakhtiar's government and the army on the other would continue for the time being at least.

Mr. Bazargan, a senior adviser to former Premier Mohammed Mossadeq in 1951 when Mr. Mossadeq briefly challenged the authoritative rule of the shah, has long held the trust of both Ayatollah Khomeini and Mr. Bakhtiar.

Local Unionists at Core Of U.K. Labor Militancy

(Continued from Page 1)

get by on just a bit over a pound an hour. They say walk out, and we walk out."

Repeating a charge that has been a staple of British policy, the Conservative Party has deplored the "increasing left-wing militancy in control of the unions," as the party's leader, Margaret Thatcher, said in a speech in the House of Commons last month.

And even within some segments of the trade union movement, there is concern. Frank Chapple, one of the more moderate members of Britain's labor union establishment, said that he was apprehensive about "revolutionaries" in the ranks.

"They take advantage of genuine industrial disputes to work to destroy the whole system, not to improve it," Mr. Chapple said. He is general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union. "Whenever the leadership, at the national or local level, lets down its vigilance, you can have these Trotskyites and others moving in."

He believes that shop stewards and other local officials who occupy extreme political positions do not really represent rank-and-file sentiments, but they achieve power largely because of member apathy — nonattendance at party election meetings for example.

Mr. Chapple and some other members of the general council of the Trades Union Congress, the British labor federation, are also disturbed about the occasional, widely publicized pro-Soviet statements made by such unionists as Alex Kitson, a leftist who was a principal figure in the truck drivers strike.

"It makes no sense to talk about solidarity with the Russian trade unions, when they really aren't unions in our meaning at all, but simply organs of a nondemocratic government," Mr. Chapple said.

But at the factory-floor level such remarks are often viewed as irrelevant. Outside a London hospital, whose kitchen staff has been upsetting operations through a series of "lightning strikes," the shop steward who is organizing the job action asked, "Who cares about the Russians?"

"We're doing this to get a living wage, to get a decent pay rise, like everybody else is getting," he said, as the pickets, holding a "Stop Low Pay" banner, nodded enthusiastically. "It doesn't have anything to do with the Communists — or the Labor or Conservatives either. They're all the same to us, and nobody's giving us our due."

Carter Sowed Iran Troubles, Kissinger Implies

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says Iran is an example of the risk of encouraging revolutions in friendly countries by making human rights a vocal objective of U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Kissinger made the observation in an interview, published yesterday, in the Trilateral Commission's private publication, Trialogue. The Trilateral Commission is a nonpartisan organization focusing on North American, European and Japanese affairs.

The issue also carried an essay on human rights by Soviet dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov that had been confiscated by the KGB in a search of Mr. Sakharov's apartment in late November.

In the essay, which made its way to the West, the Nobel Peace Prize winner differs with Mr. Kissinger on the U.S. advocacy of human rights, saying, "The Carter policy responds to the demands of our times and it is very important that it receive even broader support."

In the Trialogue interview in November, Mr. Kissinger insisted on quiet diplomacy to further the human rights struggle in what was an implied criticism of the Carter administration.

2 Whites Praise Rhodesia Rebels Who Held Them

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb.5 (UPI) — Two white men, just released after being held several months by black guerrillas, praised the insurgents today as well-disciplined and their leader — the man the government calls a power-lusting Marxist murderer — as decent and humane.

It was considered a public relations coup for Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe. The men made their statement at a news conference organized by the Rhodesian Foreign Ministry and spoke of Mr. Mugabe and his guerrillas in terms never heard before at a government-organized function.

The men, Johannes Martins, 54, a South African, and James Black, 47, a Briton, were among four white Rhodesian residents released to Amnesty International in the Mozambique capital of Maputo Friday.

They were held by the Zimbabwe African National Union, the Mozambique-based wing of the Patriotic Front. The guerrilla alliance is fighting to overthrow the biracial, white-led government in Rhodesia.

Bulgarian President May Visit Vietnam

VIENNA, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, on a proxy mission for the Kremlin, intends to visit Vietnam soon and may also go to Cambodia, Communist diplomats said yesterday.

Mr. Zhivkov's plans for an Indochina tour, tentatively set for March, have not been made public. The Bulgarian leader will be traveling at the personal request of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, the sources said.

Crash Kills 8 in India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (AP) — Eight travelers were killed and five injured yesterday when a burst tire sent a truck careening into another loaded with gas cylinders, triggering an explosion on a northern India highway, the United News of India reported today.

News Analysis

Teng Proved to Be Maste Of Political Positioning

By Don Oberdorfer

HOUSTON (WP) — When President Carter asked his Cabinet Room visitor last week if China would ease its emigration rules in the interest of human rights, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was ready with an answer. If Mr. Carter is willing, he said, the most populous nation on earth can open its exit door just a crack "and send you 10 million immigrants right away."

Mr. Carter, who presides over a U.S. immigration quota of 20,000 Chinese yearly from Taiwan, the mainland and all other places, quickly declined Mr. Teng's offer. From that point on, little was heard from the U.S. side about Chinese exit permits.

As this incident illustrates, Mr. Teng proved to be a master of political positioning during his week in the United States. On many delicate subjects, including Soviet "hegemony" and the North-South confrontation on the Korean peninsula, Mr. Teng's skillful tactics have left the United States to do the adjusting.

The most difficult and weighty matter involves U.S., Soviet, and Chinese triangular relations. The Carter administration is attempting to conclude a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with Moscow and revive detente, while simultaneously establishing full diplomatic relations and cementing closer political and economic ties with Peking.

Anti-Soviet Remarks

As Mr. Teng has made clear in a series of tough anti-Soviet speeches and press statements, China is seeking to improve its relations with Washington at Moscow's expense. The Chinese leader has called for a broad anti-Soviet alliance to include the United States, Japan, Western Europe and some Third World states. This position is incompatible with Mr. Carter's goal of a triangular East-West balance. Mr. Teng's remarks tend to deepen U.S. public antipathy toward Moscow and thus to sharpen U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

President Carter caused some discomfit to the Russians by not refuting Mr. Teng's statements, although he made it clear that he does not completely agree with the Chinese leader on everything. It was only with the issuance of a Chinese-U.S. joint press communique, however, that Mr. Carter took an overt step that seemed to side with China in its quarrel with Moscow.

Original U.S. plans for the Teng visit included a formal communique issued after the White House talks, but the Chinese leader told U.S. officials shortly after his arrival that he preferred not to have one. Mr. Teng said he wanted to spend his time in direct and substantive talks rather than in haggling over diplomatic language.

This left the U.S. side to suggest that some less-than-formal statement would be needed, lest the world conclude that the talks with President Carter had failed. Mr. Teng was noncommittal, according to sources, saying that this would be all right with him, so long a United States drafted somethi could readily approve.

At Issue This put the onus o U.S. side to come up with a ceptable statement, and tha turn, argued strongly for the tion of "hegemony," the Ch code word for Soviet domina The concept and the word are old ones in China, representin idea of a state without virtu seeks to destroy legitimate au ty.

According to official sou Zbigniew Brzezinski, the dent's national security ad gave the impetus for the inclu of "hegemony" in the "joint communique," as the less-tha mal statement was called.

Mr. Brzezinski argued that was nothing new in this, sinc word had been used twice b by President Carter and the nese, in the circumstances, no joint ment with China was likely wi it. Nevertheless, it was almos tain that the Russians would as a tilt toward China and o on these grounds.

Secretary of State Cyrus and the assistant secretary of for East Asian and Pacific af Richard Holbrooke, were inv in the drafting of the joint communique, although it is re ed that State Department ex on the Soviet Union were not.

Concerning Korea, where and Chinese troops once f one another, appears to have another case of sophisticated nese positioning.

Well before Mr. Teng's trip Chinese were aware that Pres Carter would seek their "maxi influence" on North Korea, the Chinese had no wish to be as exerting such U.S.-spon pressure on their North Ko ally.

Following a Jan. 19 ove from South Korean President Chung Hee for a new North-S talks, North Korea responded tively — surprisingly — on Ja Subsequent statements from North and South have raised h for a renewal of direct dialog not detente, on the Korean pen sula.

When the two Koreas sudd began talking, or at least ta about new talks, shortly befor Teng visit, the U.S. position p for the Chinese deputy pren visit had to be rewritten. It w make no sense for Mr. Carte urge Mr. Teng to pressure N Korea to do something that w ready in process.

The timing of North Korea cent responses sharply reduce possibility that relative reason ness on its part would be seen response to Chinese and U.S. sures. U.S. officials believe, a ently with reason supplied b Chinese, that some su maneuvering on the part of P contributed to the recent dev ments, and thus to defusing the rean issue at the Carter-Teng cussions.

Teng Ends Visit to U.S., Declares Full Satisfaction

(Continued from Page 1)

change and consular affairs were signed in Washington during the trip. U.S. sources said statements by Mr. Teng in White House meetings made it likely that the 30-year-old problem of Chinese and U.S. claims and assets can be solved during the Peking trip of Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal later this month.

A liberal Chinese attitude on emigration, which is tied to trade benefits of Communist nations by the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, was reaffirmed today by Foreign Minister Hua. He said that China is ready to take effective measures to permit its people to emigrate to re-unite families, but that obst had been encountered from United States and other na which are reluctant to accept Chinese residents.

Mr. Teng told Mr. Carte Washington, perhaps in jest, China is willing to send out 10 lion or so of its vast popul whenever the United State ready. In greater seriousness, Chinese leader reported that H Kong has appealed to Pekin limit the outflow of its popul so as not to swamp the colony.

Washington appears to be as China to take a liberal emigr policy in principle, but wit showing that the United Stat prepared to deal with the prac consequences.

Mr. Teng said at every sto of U.S. his tour that China is interest trade with the United States u modernization, and U.S. poli leaders as well as busines made clear their eagerness to ticipate in the new market.

Several of the 17 state gover who dined with Mr. Teng in A ta last Thursday made sales pit for enterprises in their home s In Houston and Seattle, Mr. and members of his party wer portuned by business magn seeking to sell China on their e prises.

—DON OBERDOR

Nine Refugees Drown

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 5 (AP) — Nine Vietnamese refugees drowned when their boat sank after being hit by strong waves yesterday at a beach 260 kilometers northeast of Kuala Lumpur, authorities said today.

Storm Leaves Polish Economy in Chaos

(Continued from Page 1)

and bread lines, but there's no question they were longer this year than last." The longer the lines, the more time it takes to buy essentials and the more time is lost from work.

The nation virtually closed down for nearly a week after the storm. Warsaw newspapers say 2,000 buses of the state road enterprise fail to get out each day in the best of weather because of a shortage of tires and spare parts. After the storm struck, the newspapers were reporting that only a third of the buses in metropolitan Warsaw were on the streets.

Snow Cleanup

When workers began filtering back, they were immediately put to work — not in their enterprises or factories but clearing away snow. Office workers in fur coats and hats and shiny shoes clustered throughout the city, chopping and hacking at ice. There was a severe shortage of snow shovels, so squares of wood nailed to short wooden poles were used.

In front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier a large group of military men shoveled the street and plaza. They were all officers — about two dozen majors, a dozen lieutenant colonels, half a dozen full colonels and several naval commanders and captains. All were from defense headquarters in Warsaw.

Although less than a foot of snow fell in Warsaw, more than 100,000 people are said to have been pressed into removing it.

"The economy is becoming much more sophisticated, much more delicate and must therefore be much more perfectly organized," said Miroslaw Wojciechowski, editor in chief of Interpress, the agency that deals with foreign journalists, as he sat in his unheated office wearing two sweaters, thick woolen trousers and heavy boots. "It takes only a little to throw such a finely tuned system out of order."

The chaotic growth of the system is another major problem. Each segment functions independently, and the gulfs between them are widening.

To begin restoring power to homes and key industries, the nation was ordered to conserve energy in a variety of enterprises.

No electricity was going to the film industry, but that did not mean production schedules were adjusted. Competition is fierce for the few high-quality 35mm professional movie cameras and other equipment, and shooting was proceeding as usual at the sprawling back lot of the national studio in Lodz.

Expensive Fuel

Instead of the cheap coal-powered electricity supplied by the central plant, an expensive oil-burning generator truck had been drawn up to run the lights and cameras. A good part of the staff was on the roof removing snow.

With coal still the backbone of the economy, much of the early efforts were devoted to getting it to market by rail. Days after the storm ended, fewer than a quarter of the coal trains were rolling, and thousands of workers were clearing rails and building fires to thaw locomotives.

After the storm the Polish press agency reported proudly that one train finally had been dug out of drifts three days after it had disappeared. Since the announcement did not say if it was a freight or a coal train, it was widely assumed it carried mere passengers.

Israel's Rabin Sees April Pac

GENEVA, Feb. 5 (AP) — mer Israeli Prime Minister Yi Rabin said today that he exp peace treaty between Egypt an rael to be signed by the en April, preferably following a ond Camp David-style su meeting.

He said that another meetin tween Israeli Prime Minister M chem Begin, Egyptian Presi Anwar Sadat and President C was "the only realistic prop for peace. He urged that su meeting be shorter and show ter preparatory work" than year's summit.

Mr. Rabin, prime minister tween 1974 and 1977 and a m ber of the opposition Labor P in the Israeli Knesset, did not why he felt an April signatu possible. Nor did he predict a for another summit.



About 2,000 tractors and pickup trucks, driven by American Agricultural Movement farmers demonstrating for higher crop-price supports, snarled morning rush-hour traffic yesterday in Washington. Police arrested six of the protestors for assault and disorderly conduct. The farmers want the government to implement fully a 1977 law to raise crop loans to 90 percent of parity.

United Press International

Demonstration for U.S. Price Supports

Angry Farmers Snarl Traffic in Capital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI) Police using tear gas and clubs shed with farmers in a massive ffic tie-up today, as the demonators came to town in 2,000 tracs and pickup trucks to press ogress for higher crop prices.

The American Agriculture Movent protest was mostly peaceful, t a half-dozen arrests and minor uries resulted.

The tractor drivers converged on Agriculture Department and ngress, and joined thousands of er AAM members to demand her federal crop-price supports a move that would certainly e grocery prices.

Morning rush-hour traffic from Maryland and Virginia suburbs was backed up more than 10 miles on some roads. Police reported few incidents in the snarls.

Frustrated commuters exchanged shouted curses with farmers on their cumbersome diesel tractors. "What have I done to you?," yelled a computer salesman. "I'm just trying to get to work."

"You should have stayed home today," snapped a farmer atop a big tractor. "You people think you own this town."

In brisk winds and 20-degree temperatures, the tractors flew the U.S. flag and those of Georgia, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama and other states. Prevalent among the signs they bore was one saying, "Save America and the Family Farm." Many drivers had "Dump Carter" buttons pinned to their baseball-style caps.

The tractors crawled up Pennsylvania, Consutution and Independence avenues to parking places set aside for them near Capitol Hill. Some rammed traffic-directing police cruisers. A vial of powder was tossed at a mounted policeman. It hit the horse near the neck and exploded, causing the horse to rear and scream.

Tear gas and diesel fumes were intermixed around the Agriculture Department, where police fought unruly demonstrators with fists and Mace. Those arrested were jailed on charges ranging from assaulting a police officer to disorderly conduct.

A tractor parked in front of the department burst into flames and was destroyed before firemen reached the scene; they were jeered by farmers. It was not immediately clear how the fire had started. Angry farmers near the department at one point surrounded an ambulance with its red light flaring. They let the vehicle go when they found it was carrying a sick passenger.

The traffic jams began to unwind at mid-morning, but police warned that late-afternoon homeward-bound traffic would face the same problem.

Movement leaders estimated that participants would outnumber the 30,000 farmers who came here to protest last year. But congressional sources said that the new Congress, in a purse-pinching mood, is unlikely to grant small farmers much relief in the face of a possible recession.

The farmers want Congress to force Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland to implement fully the 1977 farm law to raise crop loans to 90 percent of parity. Parity is a complicated system of balancing crop prices against the cost of raising crops, based on the boom agriculture years of 1910-14.

Moonies,' Others Disrupt Congress Session on Cults

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI) As hundreds of others jammed halls hoping to get in, members religious cults today booed witses at an unofficial congressionearing who described cult methas "a battle for the mind" and prescription for violence and th."

en. Robert Dole, R-Kan., and t other members of Congress ld the hearing into the burgeonphenomenom of religious cults. y who could not get into the ing picketed and demonstrated ide the Russell Senate Office lding.

side, the cultists shouted "liar" Rabbi Maurice Davis, a New k 'deprogrammer,' described methods as "a prescription for nce and death" akin to the Youth Movement. [A deprogrammer is a person who attempts ersuade members of cults that have been 'brainwashed' into pting a cult's ideology. Often, rogramming' is done without consent of the cult member.]

d Patrick, an often-arrested, roversial deprogrammer, drew applause and boos when he cults "make willing slaves" of g people.

ch methods constitute "a conacy to turn this country into a litarian nation," Mr. Patrick "It's a battle for the mind."

e Unification Church of the Sun Myung Moon and other ps said the hearing was a witch and an attempt to violate reus freedom. The Alliance for reservation of Religious Liberepresenting the cult groups, deded that Sen. Dole resign.

n. Dole, who held a similar ng three years ago at the re-

pulation of U.S. aches 220 Million

ASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI) The U.S. population officially hed 220 million persons today t 10:45 a.m., EST, to be exact. e Commerce Department's ss Clock, which estimates ges in population, adds a perevery 19 seconds, taking into unt births, deaths, immigration emigration.

quest of his constituents, said. "This is not an inquisition, not a witch hunt, not a media event, but an effort to learn something."

Grace Stoen, whose 6-year-old son was killed in December in the mass murder-suicide at Jonestown, Guyana, testified that public knowledge of cults might prevent another such tragedy.

"Cults use an argument of religious liberty to create a smoke screen in the minds of the government and the general public," she said.

Jackie Speier, legal counsel to Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., who was murdered at Jonestown, said she hoped the committee would remember "perhaps the singularly most important fact of Jonestown: It can happen again."

Virginia Mabry, a former "Moonie," explained she was ordered to commi, "heavenly deception, a Unification term for fraud and deceit on anyone outside the Unification organization, to help secure a world with Moon as ruler."

Outside, several hundred "Moonies" picketed and demonstrated while a brass band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and spiritual songs.

Church members both inside and outside the hearing carried signs attacking Sen. Dole's role as chairman. One said: "Repeal the First Amendment, Elect Sen. Dole President."

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., a "born-again Christian," warned that even though religious tolerance allows "considerable breathing space for cranks and charlatans," the government should not launch "a pattern of pre-emptive interference with even marginal religious groups."

In addition to cult followers angry over the hearing, there was strong opposition from establishment groups.

"Although I, too, find some of their educational methods distasteful, they are not as a legal matter different in quality than the tactics used by virtually every religious faith and secular institution in our society," said the Rev. Barry Lynn, an official of the United Church of Christ.

New Picture: U.S. Readies Gas Coupons

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 5 (UPI) — About 4.8 billion gasoline rationing coupons printed during the Nixon years have been taken out of mothballs by the Department of Energy because of political turmoil in the Middle East, the Omaha World-Herald reported yesterday.

The newspaper said that the department acknowledges that rationing plans are being seriously debated. "We plan to have the coupons ready for use if we need them," an energy official told the paper.

The official said that the department plans to have serial numbers printed on the coupons and to alter their printed picture of George Washington. He said the changes would run "between $6 million and $12 million"; their original printing cost was about $12 million.

It had been discovered that the picture of Washington would activate some coin-changing machines.



United Press International

ALPINE TRACK — The West German team, driven by Hans Gruen, is off and running in the European Eskimo-dog-sled competition. More than 60 sleds from seven European countries participated in the competition that was held yesterday in Tannheim, Austria.

Brazilian Peasants Continue to Rush to Region

Amazon Pioneers Find Dreams Turn to Nightmares

By Larry Rohter

CACOAL, Brazil (WP) — The settlers arrive daily from eastern Brazil, full of dreams and expectations, lured by tales of land free for the asking. Along the dirt highway that slices across the territory of Rondonia, they plant small plots cut from the jungle and baptize their thatch-roofed mud huts with names like New Hope, Prosperity and New Life.

But the hundreds of thousands of poor Brazilian peasants who have poured into the western Amazon region since the beginning of the decade soon discover that life in the promised land is filled with unanticipated dangers. For many, the promise of a new and better life quickly turns into a nightmare of misery and violence.

Some find that the titles to the land they have bought, often with their last penny, are worthless; they are expelled or even killed by *capangas* — bands of gunmen in the pay of powerful ranchers. Others lose their families to disease, watch their crops rot for lack of a market or sit by helplessly as the seemingly fertile soil becomes desert.

Such problems have always been the lot of pioneers. But elected officials, church leaders and technicians here charge that Brazil's Amazon pioneers are victims not so much of the frontier's inevitable ruggedness as of the Brazilian government's lack of planning and the constant zigzagging in its Amazon development policy.

"The colonization of the Amazon has had both good and bad points," said Bishop Eurico Kreutler of the Xingu region. "But without a doubt, the weakest point is the government's absolute lack of follow-up and support for the settler, which has caused immense and unnecessary suffering throughout the region."

"Settlers come here thinking they'll find El Dorado," said Agenor Martins de Carvalho, a lawyer who provides legal service for the poor in Porto Velho, 300 miles north of this frontier boom town. "Instead, they find complete chaos, cruelty and corruption."

Nowhere in the Amazon have the problems and pressures created by the influx of immigrants been felt more than in Rondonia, a California-size chunk of jungle 2,000 miles from Brazil's population centers. From a meager 100,000 in 1970, Rondonia's population has increased sixfold, taxing to the breaking point government institutions and services, which have not kept pace with the territory's growth.

The settlement of Rondonia began in earnest in 1970, when Brazil's military rulers announced an ambitious "plan for national integration." A key section of this program spoke of settling as many as 5 million peasants on tracts of virgin Amazon soil by 1980, in what was envisioned as the most ambitious colonization effort since the opening of the American West a century ago.

The plan called for Brazil's National Land Reform and Colonization Institute to supply each pioneer family with a small house, 250 acres of land, a modest grubstake and access to bank credit. The region's traditional isolation would be broken by the Trans-Amazon Highway, and settlers were to receive guaranteed prices for crops.

But the failure of pilot colonization settlements along the Trans-Amazon and a change of government in 1974 have led to the abandonment of the integration program. An estimated 20,000 pioneer families in Rondonia alone have been stranded without hope of receiving homesteadd thousands more have been left to fend for themselves without the promised guarantees.

Today, more than one fourth of Rondonia's population lives in what a government statistics report calls "a state of misery." Hospitals, schools and roads are in chronic shortage, and the territorial government is prohibited by law fraw from hiring the hundreds of police officers and agronomists it needs.

The policy shift also has caused dozens of precariously maintained settlements to spring up along the dirt highway that is the territory's only land link to the southeast. Boom towns such as Ariquemes, Pimenta Bueno and Colorado all have experienced growth exceeding 100 percent a month.

But the largest of the new frontier towns is probably Cacoal, which has grown from five shacks and a crossroads in 1972 to an estimated 65,000 today. Despite shortages of housing, water, electricity and, during the rainy season, food and medicine, families keep arriving.

Famous throughout the region for its rich volcanic soil, Cacoal is producing bumper crops of coffee, cocoa, rice and corn. But the territorial growers' association expects that 40 percent of this year's yield will rot or spoil because local markets are lacking and the highway is impassable during the six-month rainy season.

The Brazilian government is taking steps to stem the tide of immigrants into the western Amazon. New arrivals here report that officials at the highway post on the territorial border are turning back settlers.

In the southern states that supply Rondonia with the bulk of its immigrants, authorities have posted warnings and distributed handbills in bus stations and town squares to discourage farmworkers from the long trek.

March of Pioneers

But when the rainy season ends, nothing can stop the pioneers. Caravans of cattle trucks pass daily on the highway here, each vehicle carrying three or four families and their few belongings: machetes, pots, pans, and a scrawny assortment of goats, pigs, cows and chickens.

The journey north can take up to two weeks under rugged conditions. "You sleep under the truck at night, bathe in the creeks you cross and eat whatever you can find," said Jose Kaminski, 40, a father of five who recently arrived with his family from the south of Brazil after selling everything he owned to pay his debts.

"I came because I just couldn't make a living anymore," said Mr. Kaminski, an agricultural day laborer. "Every year the big farms in the south use more machines and hire fewer people, and this year there was a really bad drought, so I thought I'd come up here and get a piece of land of my own."

Until that happens, however, Mr. Kaminski and thousands of migrants like him work for others, as they have done all their lives. For wages as little as a dollar a day, they hire themselves out to foremen — "cats" in the local slang — who send them out to burn the jungle on cattle ranches and cocoa plantations being set up by banks and businessmen from the southeast.

Waiting for Titles

"Some of my clients have been waiting five, six, even seven years for titles to land the government promised them," said Mr. Carvalho.

"Rondonia has become a land of absolute and total desperation," he added. "The dream has ended, killed by reality, but there is no way for these people to turn back now."

'Psychological War' Before Carter Visit

Mexico and U.S. Sparring Over Energy

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5 (NYT) — With energy expected to be the main topic during President Carter's visit here this month, Mexico seems eager to establish in advance that it does not depend exclusively on the United States either to buy its oil and natural gas or to supply its energy technology.

In recent weeks, the state oil monopoly, Petroleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, has signed long-term contracts to sell crude oil to France, Canada and Japan, and it has encouraged European companies to bid on contracts to supply drilling, refining and petrochemical equipment.

"There's a psychological war going on," a U.S. official said. "The United States and Mexico know the main issue between them is energy, but they're both trying to pretend they don't need each other."

This posturing is most apparent on the question of natural gas. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger says Washington cannot pay the export price demanded by Mexico for the surplus gas Mexico has available.

Nevertheless, many energy experts believe that both countries have a basic interest in concluding a natural-gas export agreement and that a decision to resume negotiations will emerge from Mr. Carter's talks with Mexico's president, Jose Lopez Portillo, during Mr. Carter's visit Feb. 14-16.

After the Energy Department vetoed the price that Mexico demanded for its gas exports in 1977, Pemex immediately dropped plans to build a pipeline as far as the Rio Grande for export into Texas and decided instead to build a domestic pipeline network and encourage local industry to switch from fuel oil to natural gas for its basic energy. But Mexico's gas output and reserves far exceed domestic demand, and Pemex officials concede that the pipeline could be extended to the U.S. border in a matter of months.

Similarly, while Mr. Schlesinger has argued that the rise in U.S. gas production has alleviated the need for Mexican imports, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California and Gov. William Clements of Texas have both traveled to Mexico City in recent months to express interest in buying Mexican gas.

On oil, the psychological struggle is less immediate, although discussions over it also reflect Mexico's sensitivity to the United States' sudden interest in its nationalized oil industry and Washington's apparent desire to undermine Mexico's belief that it now has a strong bargaining card with Washington.

"Mexico has potential oil power," one U.S. official said. "By that, I mean it has huge reserves in the ground. But it does not have real oil power because it cannot drastically increase or cut back its oil production overnight, as Saudi Arabia can do."

Following a series of U.S. intelligence reports that Mexico could be exporting as much as 5 million barrels a day to the United States by 1985, Mr. Lopez Portillo responded by announcing that production would be held at 2.25 million barrels a day between 1980 and 1982, when he leaves office. Of this, only 1 million barrels a day would be available for export. Some U.S. officials, therefore, feel ways should be found to encourage Mexico to step up production.

While 85 percent of Mexico's current exports of 460,000 barrels a day still go to the United States, Pemex has also recently agreed to sell 100,000 barrels a day each to France and Canada, beginning next year. A contract with Japan for 250,000 barrels a day is pending final approval. Spain has also agreed to buy oil from Mexico in exchange for Mexico's purchase of Spanish equipment, and Israel currently buys 35,000 barrels a day.

At present, Mexico gets 70 percent of its huge imports of oil-industry equipment from U.S. companies, which benefit not only from a traditional relationship with Pemex, but also from the proximity of the United States and favorable exchange rates.

Seminar on Needs

Nevertheless, the London-based Offshore Center, a company that promotes sales of oil equipment, organized a seminar here in last month for 35 European companies, 23 of them British, where they were told of Pemex's future technology needs.

"Pemex made it quite clear to us that they want to buy less in the United States and more in Europe," one British businessmen remarked.

One further development has also begun to raise U.S. eyebrows. Although Mexico is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and has turned down previous invitations to join, along with Britain, Canada and Norway, it has agreed to attend a meeting in London in March with an OPEC delegation comprising representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Venezuela and Algeria.

While Mexico continues to follow OPEC's pricing policy, this will be its first direct contact with OPEC members and will be the first occasion on which OPEC and non-OPEC nations have jointly reviewed prospects for the world oil market.

Women's Group Claims Terrorist Attack in Turin

TURIN, Feb. 5 (AP) — A woman prison guard was shot and wounded today, and the "all-woman firing squad" of a leftist terrorist group claimed responsibility for the first such action against a woman.

In Milan, meanwhile, police said they had arrested Calogero Diana, reputedly a top gunman of the Red Brigades, the guerrilla organization that kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro last year.

Raffaella Napolitano, 36, a guard in the women's section of Turin's city jail, was ambushed and shot by two persons who approached her on a motorcycle as she left home for work. Only one bullet hit her, in the right thigh.

A woman caller told a local newspaper that the assault was carried out by the all-woman firing squad of Prima Linea (Front Line), a group which has been active in Turin in recent months, especially attacking guards and doctors of the prison, which houses several convicted terrorists.

Hans Lenzlinger, Defector Conduit, Is Found Dead

ZURICH, Feb. 5 (AP) — Hans Lenzlinger, 50, self-admitted head of a professional smuggling ring that helped Eastern Europeans flee to the West, was found fatally shot in his apartment-office in a Zurich suburb this morning, police reported. They said they had no clues on the slaying.

The Swiss businessman, who claimed to have helped hundreds of East Germans, Czechs and others cross into the West during his seven-year career, was repeatedly assailed by Eastern European media as a "mastermind of slave trade."

Mr. Lenzlinger said that he was paid between 30,000 to 50,000 swiss francs (about $18,000 to $30,000) per successful flight. His name was repeatedly mentioned in Eastern European trials of alleged helpers.

British Judge Orders Extradition of Proll

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — A British magistrate today ordered that suspected urban guerrilla Astrid Proll be extradited to West Germany. Miss Proll's solicitor said she would appeal.

Miss Proll, 31, is accused of shooting at an unarmed government agent and a policeman in Frankfurt eight years ago and of being a member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang. She has been claiming British citizenship through her marriage to a London plumber and her lawyers hope this will prevent extradition.

Pakistan Court To Rule Today On Bhutto Fate

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Pakistan's Supreme Court will announce tomorrow its decision on the appeal of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was sentenced to death, official sources said today.

At the same time, the Supreme Court will rule on appeals by four officials of the defunct Federal Security Force, also under a death sentence handed down by the Lahore High Court.

Mr. Bhutto, 51, was found guilty last March of ordering a political opponent killed in November, 1974.

If the court upholds the death sentences, the accused will be allowed to file a review petition in the same court within 30 days. If that review is rejected, they can file a petition of mercy to the head of state.

Mr. Bhutto, who was ousted in a bloodless coup in July, 1977, has instructed his family not to file a mercy petition in the event his death sentence is upheld.



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World War II Documents Show

Japan Sought Nazi Jets, Allied Penicillin

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP) — During World War II, the Japanese tried desperately to acquire the blueprints for the jet fighter being developed by their German allies and the formula for penicillin being developed by their Allied enemies.

The Japanese wanted the secret of penicillin so badly that they tried to steal it from the Russians, with whom they still had diplomatic relations.

The Japanese also sent agents to sift through the debris of a just-bombed German laboratory near Frankfurt that had been attempting to make penicillin. The Japanese finally got some penicillin in 1944 from a laboratory outside Barcelona.

These facts are in once-secret documents just turned over to the National Archives by the National Security Agency, whose World War II predecessor broke the Japanese diplomatic code before the war began and systematically decoded Japanese cables throughout the war.

The importance that the Japanese attached to acquiring penicillin's formula was underlined in a coded cable sent April 21, 1944, by Japan's foreign minister to his ambassador in Moscow. The cable read:

'It Is Imperative. . .'

"The Soviet Union, England and America are manufacturing an extremely powerful drug called penicillin, which is making a tremendous contribution to the curing of wounded soldiers. The military authorities sent me word the other day that it is imperative that we get for them the best formula for the manufacture of this medicine.

"The Soviet Union is developing the product to a high degree of excellence," the cable continued. "Although I know it will be very difficult, I wonder if you could not secretly get me some data which would enable us to reproduce this product."

Japan was unsuccessful in acquiring penicillin secrets everywhere it tried until it turned to Spain, with whom it had maintained friendly relations — indeed, during the war, Japan operated a spy ring comprising members of Spain's diplomatic delegation to the United States. On May 7, 1944, Japan's minister to Madrid cabled Tokyo that he had "obtained samples" of unrefined and refined penicillin from the Barcelona laboratory.

"Together with research results," the ambassador cabled Tokyo, "I am sending these samples as soon as possible by submarine."

It is unclear from the documents whether Japan was able to profit from its penicillin coup, just as it is unclear what happened with Japan's attempts to secure the German blueprints for the jet fighter.

Jet-Testing Cable

As early as Feb. 25, 1944, the Japanese military attache in Berlin cabled Tokyo that the Messerschmitt Co. was testing such a plane.

"It is of immediate importance that we negotiate an agreement with the Messerschmitt Co.," the cable from Berlin to Tokyo said. "I have it from a secret source at Messerschmitt that the end of 1944 will see the appearance of a practical jet-propelled fighter."

A return cable from Tokyo said: "Japan should dispatch technicians at once and begin the study of this plane while it is still experimental. Meanwhile, negotiate for the Messerschmitt plane or at least for the plans."

Barely a week later, the Japanese and Germans signed an agreement providing for a general exchange of patent rights concerning the "implements of war." But, while negotiations continued and plans were made to take Messerschmitt engineers to Japan by submarine, it remains unclear whether even a prototype of the jet plane later built by Germany was ever built or tested by the Japanese.

One reason may have been that Japan could not afford to buy the German plane or even its plans. By April, 1944, according to the documents released by the National Security Agency, Japan's lend-lease debt to Germany was such that Berlin was insisting that it be paid off with 50 tons of gold.

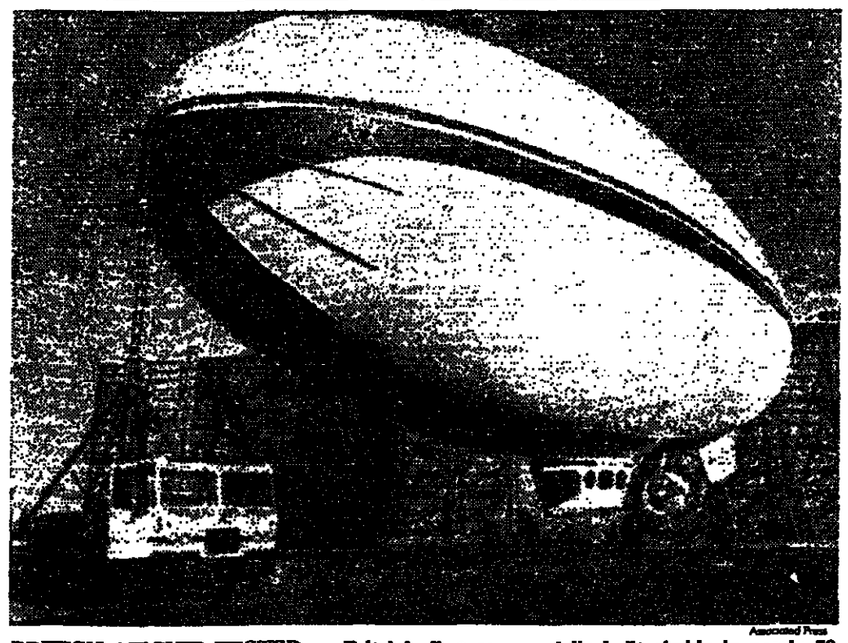
By September, Japan did send six tons of gold to Germany by submarine, but prospects for the rest were slim. One cable from Tokyo to Berlin said: "It is impossible to meet such a large demand."

Latin Bishops Draft Report

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Roman Catholic bishops in Latin America have produced a draft declaration criticizing both Marxism and rightist military governments, church sources said yesterday. The bishops, meeting to discuss the role of the church, also condemned violations of human rights and torture.

The declaration, which may be changed considerably before publication next weekend at the end of the meeting, said the political and social situation in Latin America had deteriorated seriously.

The inability of reform groups to push through changes had produced deep frustration, it said. Marxist political parties "have been characterized by their inability, outside of certain exceptions, to formulate viable structural reforms," the draft went on, while military governments have tried to prevent political parties and trade unions from speaking out.



Associated Press

BRITISH AIRSHIP TESTED — Britain's first commercially built airship in nearly 50 years prepared for its first test flight near London. The $1.2-million airship, designed by Aerospace Developments, can cruise at 60 miles an hour and costs about $19 to operate.

As Senate Policy Hearings Open

U.S. Pledge to Sell Taiwan Jets Sought

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Several senators plan to seek a commitment from the Carter administration to sell advanced jet fighters to Taiwan that were previously refused as part of the price for congressional support for the termination of the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China.

The question of specific weapons that will be sold to Taiwan looms as one of the major issues as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opens hearings today on the administration's new China policies and, in particular, on legislation to deal with Taiwan on a nongovernmental basis.

Senators predict an extensive and critical examination of the administration's secret negotiations with Peking and of the surprise announcement Dec. 15 that diplomatic ties were being transferred from Taipei to Peking.

Senatorial Resentment

Most senators seem to accept the decision to establish full relations with Peking, but the lack of advance consultation left considerable resentment on Capitol Hill. Administration officials said that they would be willing to accept various congressional proposals, so long as no effort is made to revise the basic agreement with Peking to sever all government-to-government ties with Taiwan.

But the security of Taiwan seems to remain a major concern for Congress. Although President Carter has stressed the United States' "expectation" that Peking would not use force to reunite Taiwan with the mainland, a general view here has been that such assumptions were an insufficient security guarantee for a longtime ally that after the end of this year would no longer have a defense treaty with the United States.

"The administration is relying on the assurance . . . that the Chinese will try to resolve the Taiwan issue peacefully," said Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairman of the subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific affairs.

"In my judgment," he said, "this will necessitate a security resolution stating U.S. determination to provide Taiwan the opportunity to decide its own fate without outside interference; arms sales of specific defensive weapons systems to insure that Taiwan cannot be coerced; and economic assurances that continue the benefits of most-favored-nation status, Export-Import Bank credits and government-backed insurance programs."

The administration has sent to the Foreign Relations Committee a legislative package to insure continued commercial, cultural and other relations, but committee Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, and others have criticized the legislation as inadequate, because it does not directly address the security question.

Twelve congressional resolutions have already been introduced to give specific security commitments to Taiwan. Sens. Church and Glenn intend to revise many of them to incorporate their ideas, and they plan to amend the administration's proposed legislation to reflect their security concerns.

Commitment on Aircraft

Sen. Glenn also wants a commitment that Taiwan will be able to buy an advanced fighter plane. Some senators, including Jesse Helms, R-N.C., want the F-16, one of the country's top fighters, to be promised to Taiwan. Sen. Glenn and others are said to believe that the F-5G, a new version of the F-5B, which already is manufactured on Taiwan, would be sufficient.

The administration in November approved the sale of 48 additional F-5Es to Taiwan, but announced that it had rejected the Nationalists' request for the F-16, the F-18 and the F-4.

Administration officials have said that Taiwan can receive the military equipment it has already ordered, and that starting in 1980 it will be able to purchase new, limited types of defensive arms. Under a pledge made to Peking, Washington has agreed to refrain from new arms commitments to Taiwan this year.

Greater U.S., Soviet Research Urged

Accurate Quake Prediction Is Near, Soviet Expert Says

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 — Within five years, the Soviet Union expects to be able to forecast the location, intensity and timing of earthquakes to within a few days of their occurrence, according to a leading Soviet earth physicist.

"According to our forecasts, within the next five years we will be able to organize effective, operational prediction" in the country's seismologically active Central Asian republics, Mikhail Sadovsky, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and director of its Institute of Earth Physics, said here last week.

"I have no doubt that in the same period it will be possible to organize a similar ability in California," Mr. Sadovsky said.

Acceleration of Studies

He made his comments in an interview at the end of a five-day meeting here of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. It was the 7th annual meeting of the group, which coordinates research projects under the joint scientific agreement on the environment signed in 1972 between the two nations.

It was learned that the Russians proposed at the meeting a major acceleration of earthquake prediction studies based on new mathematical models developed here which the Russians feel are a major breakthrough in predicting the timing of earthquakes.

The models, or formulas, are used to evaluate a number of different physical signs of a possible earthquake and to meld them into a prediction on when, where, and how strong the quake will be.

Doubling of Numbers

Given that optimism, he added, "we are looking at an accelerati of activity" under the joint resea effort. He said that the Soviet U ion is particularly advanced "" the mathematics of earthqua prediction."

It is understood that the accel ation proposed by the Russi could double or even triple the U financial commitment to project. Currently more th $500,000 a year is reportedly fu ed.

The acceleration would also volve a doubling in the number scientists traveling between United States and the Soviet Uni in the project. "The ball is in court now," a U.S. source co mented.

U.S. scientists are divided o the prospects of any near-term ab ity to predict earthquakes accura ly. Soviet scientists have long be more bullish and have claimed li ited success at earthquake pred tion.

Mr. Sadovsky said Friday that feels that earthquake prediction now more a question of techniq than of science." He said the pro lem of predicting earthquake int sity is more or less solved, and t quakes can be pinpointed "qu sufficiently." The big problem predicting when they will occur curately enough to make such formation useful in saving lives.

He said there are very many p cursors before a quake, but none 100-percent reliable. Such prec sors include changes in und ground water levels and gas comp sition, deformation of the earl crust and changes in the atm phere's electrical charge.

"We need a whole complex precursors to make prediction Mr. Sadovsky remarked. Using number of such physical signs mathematicians can come up wi models that make accurate pred tions possible, he suggested.

Another Soviet expert, Kei Borik, has developed a mathema cal program for earthquake pred tion which the Russians believe very promising, sources said. B cause of his work, the Russia made the surprise proposal for major increase in funding and sta ing levels for the project.

While the Russians are advanc in the mathematics of earthqua prediction, they are particularly i terested in U.S. computer technol gy to process the data.

© Los Angeles Times

U.K. Campaigns To Counter IRA Over Prisoners

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP) — The government has launched an unprecedented propaganda campaign — with the United States as the main target — to counter Irish Republican Army charges that convicted guerrillas in Northern Ireland are forcibly kept in stinking cells.

About 340 IRA men in the Maze prison near Belfast are refusing to wear prison uniforms, do prison work, clean their cells or use lavatories, to press demands for political-prisoner status.

The Northern Ireland Office, which refuses to recognize the guerrillas as anything but criminals, has begun worldwide distribution of a four-page pamphlet that explains that the protesters' plight is self-inflicted.

The United States is the main target of the campaign because the increasingly bitter protest has aroused widespread sympathy among some of the 15 million Irish-Americans and the support of a number of congressmen. The protest has been going on for nearly three years.

Polish Aide in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (AP) — Poli Foreign Minister Emil Wojtasz arrived today for a visit at the in tation of the Soviet governme Tass said.

Extradition Plan a Change of Policy

Israel to Ask for Alleged War Criminal

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (AP) — Israel has added a new element to the global search for those who took part in Nazi Germany's death campaign against the Jews. The government is now seeking extradition of accused Nazi war criminals to put them on trial.

"We have to try Nazis we know about and nobody else is trying," said state attorney Gabriel Bach, who has been to Brazil and the Netherlands filing extradition papers for men nearly 80 years old whose alleged crimes were committed almost four decades ago.

In its 30 years of existence, Israel has tried only one war criminal, Adolf Eichmann, and hanged him. As the home of many survivors of Nazi death camps, Israel has provided witnesses for war crimes trials in Europe.

But former governments, while urging that war criminals be prosecuted, have not sought to bring them to trial here.

Wagner and Menten

A new policy is emerging under Polish-born Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose parents, brother, two sisters and nephew perished in the Nazi holocaust. Israel is asking for extradition of Gustav Wagner from Brazil and Pieter Menten from the Netherlands.

The Justice Ministry sent Mr. Bach to Brazil late last year to request Wagner's extradition. "Brazil has had no intention of trying him. It has a law stating that it cannot try someone for murder more than 20 years after the event," Mr. Bach said.

"Brasilia has not determined whether Wagner can be extradited and to whom," he noted.

Should Israel get Wagner, 78, he would be charged with crimes against the Jewish people. "We have evidence that he murdered people. Plus he was in charge of handing out death sentences as the deputy commander of Sobibor," Mr. Bach said.

Sobibor was a Nazi death camp in eastern Poland, where 250,000 Jews were murdered between March, 1942, and December, 1943.

"Brazilian officials have said that Israel may not receive Wagner because the state did not exist at the time of the crimes," Mr. Bach said. The same point was argued in Eichmann's defense.

Eichmann, who was in charge of carrying out Hitler's "final solution of the Jewish problem," was kidnapped in Argentina in 1961 by Israeli agents and brought to Israel, where he was tried and convicted under the 1950 Nazi and Nazi Collaborator Law.

Eichmann was hanged in 1962.

"My reply," said Mr. Bach, a member of the Eichmann prosecuting team, "was that Israel's existence was irrelevant and many international courts waive that law over crimes like piracy and crimes against humanity and genocide."

In December of last year, a district court in The Hague annulled an Amsterdam court decision sentencing Menten to 15-20 years in jail for complicity in the 1941 massacre of 20 to 30 Polish Jews in the village of Podhoroce, now part of the Soviet Union.

When the Dutch legal authorities did not immediately appeal the decision, Israel alerted Interpol, expressed dismay through its Parliament, and sent Mr. Bach to the Netherlands.

Petition Drive in Israel

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (NYT) — A group of Americans living in Israel started a petition drive yesterday to urge President Carter to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The promoters, Democrats Abroad (Israel), recalled in a statement that the Democratic Party platform of 1976 supported making Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

Menten, 79, a millionaire art c lector, remains in the Netherlan Dutch authorities are in the proc of drawing up an appeal and ha blocked Menten's escape by refu ing to renew his passport.

Faint Prospect

"Legal experts, however, say th there is only a faint prospect Menten's extradition to a country," Mr. Bach added.

Mr. Bach brings a certain p sonal involvement to his legal d mands for justice for ex-Nazis. F family fled Berlin to Amsterdam October, 1938, just two weeks b fore *Kristallnacht* — the night broken glass, when Nazis wreck Jewish businesses, homes and syn gogues throughout Germany.

Kristallnacht was the open sign of a general Nazi plan to extern nate the Jews. Mr. Bach was then, and in March, 1940, his fan ly left Amsterdam for Palestine ju two months before the Nazis roll invaded the Netherlands.

During the Eichmann trial yea later, a non-Jewish Amsterda classmate read about Mr. Bach an wrote him, saying that not a sing Jew in their school had escaped l ter the Nazis took over.

"The holocaust," Mr. Bach sai "was something you read abo and heard about, but you couldn do anything. The Eichmann tri gave me a certain sense of satisfa tion."

German Law May Change

FRANKFURT, Feb. 5 (Reuter — West German Justice Minist Hans-Jochen Vogel said yesterd that the law probably would b changed to allow continued pros cution of Nazi war criminals aft the present time limit expires December.

He said in a radio interview th there had been a change in opinio toward lifting the statute of limita tions, stimulated by last month screening in West Germany of th U.S. television series, "Holocaust," which deals with the mass murde of the Jews.

The current law sets a limit of 3 years on investigating murders. Un less the Bundestag alters the law no new legal investigations of sus pected Nazi murderers will be a lowed after the end of this year.

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Women

Mrs. Fanfani: Focus On Things Italian

By Hebe Dorsey

OME (IHT) — Mariapia Fanfani, photographer-author d wife of the Italian Senate presi- nt, met her husband "on the s," she says, "just like Jackie nnedy."

It was apropos that she asked nintore Fanfani, just back from a it to Romania in 1973, to write introduction to "Romania, Lat- World," one of her eight books. fe became friends," she said. sh had been widowed; they mar- d in 1975.

At Palazzo Giustiniani, their of- ial residence, Mrs. Fanfani ndly shows a copy of another ok — on Poland, this time. It s commissioned by the Polish ernment; she is about to present opy to Pope John Paul II.

"We have to be careful with that e, it's my last copy," she said, nting the white, leather-bound ok away.

A professional photographer o has circled the world three es, Mrs. Fanfani is a tall, athlet- woman with short, black-and- ite hair, and a handsome combi- ion of high cheekbones, strong n, warm smile and quick, sensi- e eyes.

She learned photography in New rk with Evelyn Hofer, she said, e two of them went to Ireland, ere Mrs. Fanfani worked on sev- l newspapers, including the Irish nes. "Then," she said, "I got y interested in Palladian archi- ture and took pictures of the lian Embassy in Dublin." That gered a series of books on "Ital- Embassies Throughout the rld," in which she covered 65 ntries including Japan, India, gland, Poland, Russia and Por- al. "Lisbon is one of the pretti- ," she said.

ier third book on Italian embas- s was published a month ago. Actually, while each embassy is extensively photographed, that is the pretext for Mrs. Fanfani to go through the country and deliver thorough photo coverage of people and places. "I try to imitate National Geographic," she said. "I go inside the country and live with the people, often very simply."

"Each embassy is different," she said. "Some are furnished with modern, others are traditional. It depends on the building. Washington has two, an old one and a modern one." She has pictures of both.

Easy to Recognize

The pictures tell the story. The United States is easy to recognize with pictures of Capitol Hill, the New York skyline and Times Square. But some of the most interesting pictures are of people — a group of office people bustling down Wall Street; a reflective, straw-hatted black man; or an erect, sad-eyed and very Italian-looking man.

In the chapter on the United States, she also has a picture taken in 1965 of Pope Paul VI addressing the United Nations, which was then presided over by Mr. Fanfani.

Each chapter opens on a picture of the Italian flag. Even then, Mrs. Fanfani tries to render an idea of the country. The flag at the Italian Embassy in Mexico, for instance, is shot through a barrage of exotic flowers, giving an idea of that country's lush vegetation. In Tunisia, the flag is seen against a deep-blue sky and that country's typical blue-and-white architecture.

Egypt is beautiful, with its minarets, pyramids, sailboats on the Nile — and, again, its people, including a shepherd in the desert, or bright-eyed, smiling children at a window with a portrait of President Anwar Sadat in the background.



The Fanfanis: photographer and painter.

So is Israel, where Mrs. Fanfani has captured the intense religious feeling. The coverage of the Italian Embassy in Peking was only a prelude to a recent book, "China, a Quarter of the World," which she compiled when she went with her husband on a one-month official visit.

"That was a fast job," she said. "I usually take six months for the pictures and six months for the text."

Mrs. Fanfani, 53, estimates that she has taken 20,000 pictures, many of which she has brought along in huge scrapbooks that fill half a room of Palazzo Giustiniani.

Her other idea has been to photograph foreign embassies in Rome, "which I think is very important, because Rome has to have the most beautiful embassies in the world. They are all located in *palazzi*." The most beautiful of all, she said, is Palazzo Farnese that houses the French Embassy.

Mrs. Fanfani, who uses a Nikon, said her first picture was taken with a Leica given by her father. Her first subject was Toscanini, representing Mrs. Fanfani's keen interest in music. Her many social works include a yearly concert for Casa Verdi, a foundation for poor and elderly musicians.

But Mrs. Fanfani is not the only artist in the family; her husband has talent, too. Every Sunday, while Mrs. Fanfani works on her pictures, the 71-year-old former premier dons a white smock and goes to his easel.

Waverley Root

Lobster: Not Always Symbol of Luxury

PARIS — The lobster, like champagne, foie gras, caviar and truffles, has long symbolized luxurious living. "My temples throb, my pulses boil," wrote Thomas Hood, about 1825, "I'm sick of Song, and Ode, and Ballad/ So, Thyrsis, take the Midnight Oil,/ And pour it on a lobster salad." A century earlier, Pope had written: "Luxurious lobster-nights farewell,/ For sober, studious days."

Balzac was impressed less by the luxury of lobster than by its cost. "The lunch was splendid," he wrote, "but I thought I was seeing things when I read the number of pieces of gold demanded by the bill of fare [for] six dozen Ostend oysters, six cutlets *a la Soubise*, a chicken Marengo, and a mayonnaise of lobster" — which meant, in his time, lobster salad. ("There is nothing more delicious in life than the fireside, a lobster salad, and good conversation," said Byron.)

At about the same time that the price of lobster in France was shocking Balzac, Eliza Leslie in the United States was calling casually in her "Directions for Cookery" for three middle-sized lobsters (whatever middle-sized may have meant in the United States early in the 19th century) to be added to veal consomme to produce a modest soup. (She gave instructions at the same time for careful utilization of the coral, whose bright-red color seems to frighten a good many Americans away from this most delicious part of the lobster.) She used up a three-pound lobster, prodigally, to make ketchup.

Eight other lobster recipes in her cookbook suggest that lobster in those days must have been far less expensive in the United States than it had already become in Europe, where, after all, a rather thickly populated continent had been diminishing the lobster population since the Stone Age. The American drain on this superb animal of the sea, except for the negligible inroads made by a scanty number of Indians, did not start until 1603, when we have from an early explorer off the coast of Maine what seems to have been the first report on the American lobster: "We drew with a small net of 20 fathoms nigh the shore; we got about 30 very good and great lobsters. . . which I omit not to report, because it sheweth how great of profit fishing would be."

Function of Rarity

The high cost of lobster had, in 20th-century America as in 19th-century Europe, always been a function of its rarity. In 17th-century America there was no scarcity: the first settlers found the Indians eating lobster. They steamed it, seasoned with sunflower-seed oil; boiled it in seawater; or cooked it together with clams and other shellfish in a clambake, a form of festivity they are credited with having invented.

The first [U.S.]settlers found the Indians eating lobster. They steamed it, seasoned with sunflower-seed oil; boiled it in seawater; or cooked it together with clams and other shellfish in a clambake.

When the Dutch arrived in New Amsterdam, that colony's first lawyer, Adriaen van der Donck, reported that there were six-foot lobsters in the bay, but "those a foot long are better for serving at table." There are no six-foot lobsters in New York Bay now, and have not been since the American Revolution, when a writer of the times explained that their size and numbers had decreased because they had been frightened away by the din of cannons, though so far no one has demonstrated that lobsters can hear.

In Plymouth, where every storm piled up windrows of lobsters on the beach, their plentiful numbers caused them to be looked down upon as poor man's food, which could be picked up by anyone who thought it worth the trouble to stoop for it. When a group of new colonists arrived at Plymouth in 1622, Gov. William Bradford was mortified because the only "dish they could present their friends with was a lobster. . . without bread or anything else but a cup of fair water." Nevertheless, lobster had been eaten at the first Thanksgiving dinner, as we know from the archives of the Pilgrim Fathers Documentation Center in Leiden, Holland.

It would no doubt be hazardous to maintain that lobsters are immortal, but it is perhaps safe to assert that very few of them die of old age; and they seem capable of growing almost indefinitely.

Nature's scheme for the lobster presumably did not foresee the invasion of this terrestrial species, which has discovered that taking lobsters is child's play. A few years ago, for instance, when Ireland discovered skin diving, its practitioners began depleting the coastal waters of lobsters so rapidly that taking them in this fashion had to be forbidden. But meanwhile, by more conservative methods, man was overfishing the most famous lobster fishing grounds to an extent which has done them probably permanent damage.

On the American side of the Atlantic, Maine, and on the European side, Brittany, are the most publicized suppliers of high-quality lobsters. In Maine, by the time of World War I, the lobster catch had dwindled to about one-fourth of what it had been when the vogue for lobster set in, circa 1855; and though conservation measures have since improved the situation, it has not been possible to do better than bring the annual take of "Maine" lobsters back to a little more than half of the earlier figures — and two-thirds of these "Maine" lobsters actually come from Canadian waters.

At least the same proportion of "Breton" lobsters are now imported into France from England or Ireland. These substitute fishing grounds are not going to hold out forever, and so far hatcheries have met with very little success in their attempts to get more lobsters into the sea. The obstacle that it has not yet been possible to overcome is the prodigal wastefulness of nature, which has been willing to sacrifice thousands of larvae to produce a single adult lobster. Man is simply not prolific enough; female lobsters can put more infants into the sea than man can.

Unless some means is found soon to maintain or replenish the lobster populations of the North Atlantic, this flavorful meat will disappear from our tables, except those of millionaires. The lobster will become an unfamiliar animal, and it will occur to no future Lewis Carroll to write:

'Tis the voice of the lobster; I heard him declare,
"You have baked me too brown, I must sugar my hair."

In the meantime, he is sweetening the dinner check.

©Waverley Root

Jazz

A Mixture of Bebop, Dixieland

By Michael Zwerin

ARIS, Feb. 5 (IHT) — It's so wonderfully French — music cannot understand without an lanation. Based on a idea of Ra- France producer Andre Fran- the Anachronic Jazz Band s bebop melodies such as "Salt nuts," "Jordu," "Yardbird e" and "Round Midnight" in eland style. Not only do they d appropriate, they sound as gh they were *written* for a dix- d band — double nostalgia a reverse twist. The irony is beboppers once considered material so revolutionary. can almost hear Charlie Par- aughing.

nce the birth of bebop in the jazz has been divided into a ving number of irreconcilable ps. Except for a handful of ad- rers like Pee Wee Russell, my Giuffre, and Django hardt towards the end of his few musicians have dared to s stylistic no-man's lands.

he Anachronic Jazz Band rep- nts a veritable invasion on two ts. It is a philosophical state- t against stylistic boxes.

zz is badly treated by the cul- l establishment. The people play it tend to feel sorry for uselves, to exaggerate their ortance. They build psychologi- and musical defense mecha- s, which makes the form more ed than it need be. It is often sed of being lowbrow sa- loon/brothel music. Overcompensating, musicians play as intellectually as possible, forgetting that part of their music's strength is its good-time, toe-tapping side. Whatever its faults, dixieland maintains this side.

John S. Wilson, a critic for The New York Times, wrote: "The Anachronic Jazz Band should open the doors to a wide expansion of the repertoire of traditional bands, which have become worn and drab through constant repetition of a limited set of tunes. . . the prospect of further investigations [is] exciting."

Further investigations may be limited, however. The band's co-leader, Marc Richard, says: "There aren't many bebop themes left. We've already done the most interesting. Lately we've started going into more adventurous harmonic material like Coltrane's "Giant Steps," and we may do some Ornette Coleman lines — "Lonely Woman" and "Peace," for example. But after that, who knows?"

Although the band has received a lot of critical acclaim, only a few thousand of its two records have been sold, mostly in France. There have been distribution problems. Business people seem to miss the point that in addition to the in-joke premise, the music is well-played and just plain fun.

"Jazz is at a sort of impasse," says Richard. "People don't know which way to turn. There are so many alternatives. In Europe, free jazz and contemporary classical music are very close to each other. Mangelsdorff and Globokar [both trombonists] are making basically the same music. Apart from their specific personalities, I don't see any difference at all.

"We decided to go backward because we felt we had to find something of our own. There didn't seem to be any point in trying to play like Mangelsdorff or Globokar, because they play that sort of music 10 times better than we ever could. They're made to do that, not us. In order to interest people in your music, you've got to find your own way, your own gimmick."

Gimmick?

"That's what we call it," he smiles. "*Le gimmique*. I don't want to imply that we knocked our heads against the wall trying to find gimmicks, but once the idea was born, we said OK, not a bad gimmick, let's *do* it."

Babylonian Wall Found

BAGHDAD, Iraq Feb. 5 (UPI) — A sacred wall at a site known as the "Alley of Temples" has been located by an archeological team working at a dig in the biblical city of Babylon, the Iraqi News Agency reported. The wall formed the eastern part of a ziggurat, a temple tower of the Babylonians built like a pyramid in successive stages with outside staircases and a shrine at the top, the agency said.

Eating Out

A Romeyer Treat Sprouts in Brussels

By Naomi Barry

RUSSELS (IHT) — Pierre Romeyer, reputedly the most rated chef of Belgium, has a awarded another honor. The el Romeyer, roly-poly as the itional chefs of yore, received Gault Millau *Cle d'Or* for excel- e.

o celebrate his Gold Key from two French arbiters of taste, he on a dinner for a full house of ts from Le Tout Bruxelles.

uring the aperitif (sumptuous s d'oeuvres of tiny Ostend oy- s blobbed with caviar), neyer was weighed to be gifted 1 his equivalent in Chateau cours 1974 — 66 bottles of the ut-Medoc.

espite his own solidity, he pre- d a meal that was exquisitely t. It began with a *Petite Mar- e aux Trois Crustaces*. In each l of consomme was a generous pling of lobster, crayfish and lops.

Brueghel-Like

he main course, *Blanc de Poulet Bruxelloise*, presented an ivory- te supreme of chicken garnished h hothouse-fresh, green aspar- s tips, thumbnail-size dum- gs, and a Brueghel-like ragout chicken livers, heart, kidneys l cockscombs cooked in beer.

A Reisling Leon Beyer "Cuvee ticuliere" 1976, followed by a teau Giscours 1970, which has right to the communal appella- of Margaux, accompanied rses I and II.

he *Herisson du Vaucluse* was a usse of foie gras whipped for ness, shaped into an oval und, and studded with ticks of ck truffle to suggest the quills of orcupine. It had a clear amber e made with Sauternes and was ved with toast fingers. As is the custom of the house, all the bread and rolls had been baked on the premises.

Romeyer had picked a *premier cru* white Bordeaux, Chateau Climens 1970, to go with the dessert, a *Biscuit a la Mandarine*.

Adroit Service

The adroit service had an easy quality about it, polite without pretension.

Romeyer is a big place, but it is so permeated with the personality of its owner that despite the grand scale, it has some of the relaxed atmosphere of a bistro. It is a luxurious lodge 11 kilometers southeast of Brussels, at the edge of the Forest of Soignes, the most important beech forest on the continent.

With its view on a duck pond and its proximity to the woods, Romeyer is an easy outing to the country, a bare 20 minutes by car or taxi from the center of Brussels, except in bad weather. Consequently the annual closing is February, when roads can be icy.

Pierre Romeyer came to the forefront of the local gastronomic scene in 1958 with the Brussels World Fair. He was then 28. Count George Moens de Fernig, executive director of the Exposition Universelle, chose Romeyer to be chef at the Palais du Belvedere, where all notable visitors were entertained.

Dinner for One

Several years ago Romeyer outlined what he would serve himself were he invited to a private dinner for one:

"Six small Ostend oysters, each one with a spoon of large-grain gray caviar, and a turn of the pepper mill. No lemon. Oysters and caviar enhance each other's flavor. With that, a champagne *nature* or a white Burgundy not too perfumed.

"Then a cup of double consomme and a Melba toast napped with poached marrow chopped together with parsley.

"After that, half of a female lobster, served lukewarm, and a salad seasoned with lemon juice and walnut oil. The lobster sauce would be a lemon mayonnaise lightened with beaten egg whites into which one incorporates the crushed lobster coral."

For this pampered personal menu, Romeyer crescendoed to medallions of venison with a *sauce Grand Veneur*, celery puree, and as a condiment, "a half-and-half mixture of currant jelly and Dijon mustard.

"Then asparagus served warm with a *sabayon au champagne* spiced with salt and cayenne pepper. For evening, no cheese. But a simple dessert: a *mille-feuilles* (a Napoleon) filled with a compote of clementines and Comice pears, given a last-minute once-over with a syrup of Mandarine Napoleon.

"Oh yes — my coffee, composed of eight different varieties."

Romeyer's weigh-in at 66 bottles is now understood.

Romeyer, 109 chaussee de Groenendael, 1990 Hoeilaart. Tel. 657 05 81. Closed Sunday evening, Monday and in February. Although there are fixed menus at 875 and 1,000 Belgian francs (without wines, service or tax), an average a-la-carte meal is more likely to hover around 2,000 Belgian francs.

In the Prix Marco Polo (IHT, Jan. 24), a last-minute vote changed the positions of two restaurants. Tong Yen, 1-his rue Jean-Mermoz, Paris 8, and Tan Dinh, 60 rue de Verneuil, Paris 7, were tied for first place, instead of one-two.

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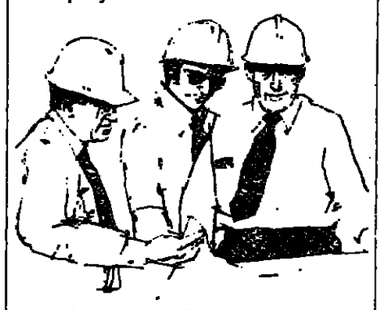
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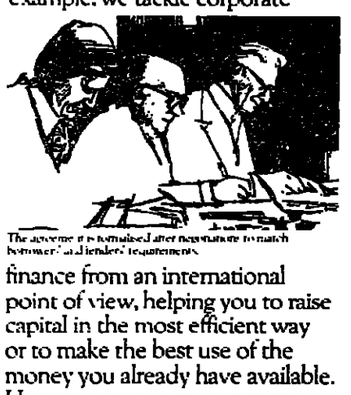


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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 6 · Tuesday, February 6, 1979 *

Whither the Republicans?

With domestic issues in a state of extreme partisan chaos in the United States (Mr.Carter is probably not surprised to find Sen. Kennedy on his left, but he must be a little startled to see Gov. Brown as far to the right as former Gov. Connally) the Republicans are naturally finding it rather difficult to find a theme for their forthcoming campaign. "Me politics," as James Reston calls it, is splitting major parties, in the United States and in other democracies. The broad spectrum that once marked Liberals apart from Conservatives, Democrats from Republicans, has given way to many divisive issues, plus a confusing drift toward constitutional control of government spending.

So it is not surprising that the Republican leaders, in an informal session in Maryland, have decided to emphasize foreign affairs and, in fact, to end the relatively bipartisan approach that has been characteristic of much of the conduct of international relations by the United States since World War II. "Vandenberg was right in his time," said Sen. Howard Baker, referring to the senator from Michigan who was a major influence in turning Republicans toward cooperation with Democratic presidents in foreign matters, "but I think we're right in our time."

The rejection of bipartisanship implied in this group's resolution that the Carter administration has let U.S. military power decline and ignored "Soviet aggressiveness," and that therefore the Senate should take the total U.S.-Soviet relationship into account when considering a strategic arms limitation treaty obviously could make future negotiations between Moscow and Washington difficult. But it might also raise some problems for the Republicans who oppose Mr. Carter's resumption of diplomatic connections with China. For Peking would obviously agree with the results of the Maryland meeting, and Peking will play a larger role in this respect than Taipei.

The Republicans also seem to forget the origins of the Vandenberg bipartisanship and where it led. In Vandenberg's day, the issue was primarily isolation vs. international cooperation, and this continued through the lifetime of Robert Taft, who was unfriendly to the United Nations and hostile to such measures as the Marshall Plan. It was that attitude which Sen. Vandenberg rejected, and he worked with Democrats — into the Cold War.

It is doubtful whether any Republicans could accept genuine isolation today, although opponents of the Panama Treaty sometimes sounded that way. What the Maryland meeting decided was, in effect, to continue the Cold War that President Nixon tried to end with detente and the move toward China. The Republicans may argue that what they are really ready to struggle against is the way President Carter is carrying out the trend a Republican president launched. But in the heat of the campaign such distinctions will be difficult to draw. The question will still be asked: "Whither the Republicans?"



"He's Got a Real Firm Handshake."

Comeback Within a Comeback

No wonder Teng Hsiao-ping did well among us. As the Chinese leader remarked to Shirley MacLaine, if there were Olympic medals for political comebacks, he would have a strong claim on the gold. His words referred to his own rises, falls and rises, but like his presence in the United States, they also applied to the new state of relations between his nation and ours: a comeback within a comeback. And he moved through an alien world with a political dexterity that connoisseurs of such deftness in Washington admired.

Although he professed to be frightened of the network heavyweights who interviewed him for television, he came off as a natural master of the medium. Although North Carolina's sternly right-wing Sen. Helms was unreconciled, many other conservative members of Congress found themselves soothed by Teng's attitudes about Taiwan and the evolving U.S.-Chinese in general. Apparently aware of American political realities, Teng is said to have raised no objection to a joint congressional resolution that would express a continuing U.S. interest in Taiwan's security. As he well knew, all of this should help President Carter to shepherd his China policies through Congress.

Carter, too, showed dexterity. While doing nothing to diminish the drama or euphoria of the moment, the president pointedly noted that America's "security concerns" — and responsibilities — were by no means identical with China's. Teng was unrelenting, as expected, in his warnings about Soviet "hegemonism." And when not berating Moscow he was verbally cuffing its Cuban and Vietnamese allies. But Carter was careful to hold himself apart from his guest's invitation into an anti-Soviet alignment of the United States, China, Europe and Japan. The Russians will complain in public and worry even more in private, perhaps to the benefit of U.S.-Soviet relations. But they must have noticed the U.S. reluctance to sign on to Teng's simplistic division of world power.

On bilateral issues, the United States and China seem to have successfully followed a previously prepared script. Scientific, technological, cultural and consular agreements were easily composed and signed. One estimate is that trade with China will immediately rise by $600 million over last year's total of $1 billion. If that is a modest start it is also a promising one. If it is wrong to exaggerate the short-run benefits of normalization, it is also easy to underestimate the long-run possibilities.

When an interviewer put the words in Teng's mouth by asking how long the honeymoon between China and the United States would last, the Chinese leader was quick to say that the honeymoon will continue. Honeymoons never do, of course. It is better to hope, as Carter put it, for a partnership that becomes increasingly routine — more practical than passionate and so useful to both parties that, not needing new comebacks, it can fulfill the president's hope of being also "irreversible."

Cheeky British Computers

By Rudolf Klein

LONDON — People here in Britain would be astonished to learn all that computers know about them. They would discover their fiscal, social security and employment records, not to mention their credit standing, educational experience, medial status, and, among other details, how their boss rates their competence.

They might also be surprised by the ways this data can be used — as was the dentist who not long ago applied for a driving license and received, in addition, a claim for back taxes.

But if computerized information about individuals is reaching huge proportions, so is the public concern that it may threaten privacy. Thus the British government is currently contemplating legislation to safeguard citizens against the technological invasion of their rights.

Britain has lagged behind other nations on this score. The United States, Sweden and other countries long ago anticipated the need for protective laws.

But Britain as a latecomer at least has the advantage of being able to learn from the experience of others. And the recommendations of a government committee, which has just completed a study of the problem, are largely shaped by views of what is happening elsewhere.

The committee has explicitly rejected the American model, arguing that a British equivalent of the Privacy Act in the United States would place the burden of enforcement on the aggrieved person who would have to take his case to the courts.

Such an approach would work against the plaintiff even more in Britain than in the United States, since lawyers here are not permitted to operate on a contingency fee basis. For most British, therefore, the risk of having to pay the entire legal costs of an unsuccessful action discourages litigation.

As a consequence, the committee has turned instead to the Swedish example by proposing the creation of a Data Protection Authority, which would be independent of the government bureaucracy and accountable directly to Parliament.

The role of this body would be to make certain that computerized information about individuals is accurate and relevant, that security precautions are taken to prevent the burglary of data, and that files are not transferred to unauthorized parties. In addition, it would be required to disclose to citizens what information about them is being stored and how it is being used.

Moreover, both public and private institutions handling information would have to register with the Data Protection Authority, which would also investigate complaints by individuals and regularly run spot checks on data banks to prevent abuses.

This idea is consistent with the British practice of setting up anti-bureaucracies to monitor the established bureaucracies, rather than depending on the courts to guarantee civil liberties.

British civil servants are obsessively secretive. So much so, in fact, that the police and security services even refuse to supply other government officials with information from its data bank on criminals, which not only contains records of convictions but also a good deal of impressionistic material on underworld firgures and their associates.

The danger, quite obviously, is that these files are filled with unsubstantiated gossip that could be harmful if leaked. So this raises the possibility of a conflict between the desire of the police forces to safeguard their confidentiality and the right of citizens to have their privacy protected.

The committee has recommended that its proposed Data Protection Authority be mandated to supervise all official data systems, including those of the police. But even though it created the committee, the government will probably fight the notion. In the offing, then, is a dispute that will test whether executive prerogatives take precedence over individual rights.

The other area of controversy stems from the growing practice among doctors and social workers to feed information about their clients into computers. The clients may seek access to this data, but the professionals oppose the granting of that claim on the grounds that they would be inhibited from making comments that could be misunderstood.

In focusing on this aspect of the problem, however, the committee favored a gradual move toward more openness, but rejected the right of patients to see their medical histories. On the other hand, the committee said that individuals ought to be able to look at the data compiled on them by social workers.

This judgment appears to reflect the belief that physicians have more clearly defined professional skills than do social workers, and that less vigilance is necessary in monitoring their use of sensitive information.

Observing all this in perspective, it is plain that the computer itself is not the cause of the debate over protecting privacy. For the rights of individuals were potentially jeopardized even when information on them was kept in filing cabinets.

At the same time, though, the effectiveness of computers has served to dramatize the subject of assuring privacy. So, besides making for greater efficiency, the rise of modern technology is also contributing to a sharper awareness of the problem of civil liberties.

The author is professor of social policy studies at the University of Bath.

The Letelier Killers

It is more than two years since Orlando Letelier, Chile's foreign minister and ambassador to Washington during the Allende era, was murdered along with Ronni Moffitt, his American aide, by a car bomb in Washington. United States prosecutors believe the bombing was ordered by high officials of Chile's secret police agency, then known as the DINA. But these officials remain beyond the reach of justice.

The man who admits to planting the fatal bomb, Michael Townley, was handed over to U.S. prosecutors by the Chilean authorities and is now serving a prison sentence. Townley, who claims he was acting as a DINA agent, is testifying in federal court in Washington against three anti-Castro Cubans accused of helping him in the murder. In a plea-bargaining arrangement, he has been promised lenient treatment — probably no more than 40 months in prison — in return for helping the prosecution.

But the most important conspirators, the three former high DINA officials indicted in this country last year on charges of having ordered Letelier's murder, remain in Chile. Gen. Augusto Pinochet, Chile's president, has said that the United States must provide further proof of guilt before his country's Supreme Court will rule on their extradition.

Pinochet is understandably reluctant to extradite the DINA three. The agency operated under his personal control. If its leaders feel betrayed, they might reveal information that could compromise him politically. But that is no reason for Washington to stop pressing. The whole conduct of the case makes sense only if it culminates in the trial of the DINA officials. To get Townley back, U.S. officials promised Chile not to release information concerning other DINA assassination plots. Then, to get him to testify, his punishment was softened.

Were these compromises made merely to try some small-time Cuban accomplices while the Chilean higher-ups sit protected in Santiago?

The Letelier-Moffitt murders were an act of political terrorism, apparently planned by a foreign government and carried out on American soil. It should not be beyond the wit of American diplomacy to find ways to bring those responsible to justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Africa: Reason for Hope

By Anthony Lewis

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — In just three weeks a United Nations force is due to begin flying in here for one of the most ambitious operations ever undertaken by an international body. If it works, one territory in southern Africa will move peacefully to independence and majority rule in the next year. And the signs here are that it just might work.

The obstacles are formidable. Namibia, as the country will be called, is a vast land: twice the size of California but mostly desert and dry bush, with only about 1 million people. South Africa, which has controlled the territory for sixty years, has kept the black 90 percent of the population powerless and divided by tribe and language.

For years guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization have been fighting the South African Army. The United Nations is supposed to keep the peace — and, next September, run a one-man, one-vote election among factions that do not trust each other to follow the rules.

How can it work? The curious answer is that, at this stage, the opposing sides both think they will win a fair election. Hence both are, or certainly seem, committed to the political process.

Dirk Mudge, a white farmer, heads the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — a tribally based multiracial party that carries most of South Africa's hopes for a friendly, relatively conservative Namibian government. The DTA won overwhelmingly last December in a local election supervised by South African troops and boycotted by most other parties.

"I'm optimistic," Mudge said. "There's a determination to make a solution of the next election, and we want a solution." South african officials here also say privately that they are confident the DTA will win.

Daniel Tjongarero, a former teacher and editor, is deputy chairman of SWAPO. He runs the internal wing of the movement while its chairman and guerrilla leader, Sam Nujoma, operates abroad.

"We want the election to work," Tjongerero said, "and with the UN we think it might work. We are committed to go ahead and campaign, and we won't leave one area of the country out." The official SWAPO prediction is that it will win 60 percent of the vote.

Many things could still go wrong, in the weeks before the UN team is installed or the months afterward. There will be plenty of excuses for anyone to pull out of the election — violence, intimidation or violation of the intricate ground rules negotiated by the diplomats. And each side now says the other will cheat.

"We have information that South Africa is training 90 agents provocateur," Tjongarero said. "They will throw bombs and assassinate people and blame it on SWAPO." On the other side, many say they doubt that SWAPO will ever give up violence entirely.

But despite all the temptations, it may be hard to pull out of the campaign. The atmosphere here is already intensely political, and public expectations are high. Any party that pulls out is likely to be unconvincing. And, happily, there is no Gallup poll to tell anyone that his cause is hopeless.

The last doubt is about what will happen after an election. If SWAPO loses, will it respect the results or go back to guerrilla war? If SWAPO wins, will South Africa accept that outcome? On both sides, again, skepticism is high. But there are reasons for modest confidence.

Clear Realities

Tjongerero said: "If we lose the election, we can live with that — go into opposition and wait for another turn." And there are realities that point that way. Angola, where SWAPO now has its bases, is eager for better relations with the West. It is committed to the United Nations election and is not likely to welcome resumed guerrilla activity on its border. Moreover, it is questionable whether SWAPO could easily rouse its people again.

South Africa wavered for months on whether to go along with the UN plan. But it is my strong impression that Prime Minister Botha is now on board for good. When the local administrator showed signs of obstructing cooperation with the UN, Botha quickly and coldly slapped him down.

A South African official, asked what would happen if SWAPO won, said: "We'd have no choice except to go ahead." Again, there are practical reasons. From events in Rhodesia, Botha knows that a political settlement without international approval may not work. And he knows that pulling out at the last minute would outrage the Western, especially American, leaders responsible for the UN plan.

In short, there is a chance that politics will create its own momentum in Namibia. It is only a chance, but compared to the bloodshed and stalemate nearby, that is a blessing.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 6, 1904

GENEVA — A Swiss official with a high post in the service of the Congo State, sends an interesting letter from Leopoldville: "The fault for the occassional cruel and brutal treatment of the natives here comes from the system of distributing posts indiscriminately among men who had no qualifications for the post whatever. Until recent years, even places offering high salaries went vacant to all but adventurers, whose one object was to make as much money in as little time as possible and return to Europe. It was their methods that led to the atrocities."

Fifty Years Ago
February 6, 1929

PARIS — A singular metamorphosis is occuring in the lives of certain American dwellers of Montparnasse. Their cheeks are sinking, their beards are out of control, they are becoming Parisian artists. As one lamented under a large sombrero and over a light coffee, "Years ago I was a strong robust citizen of Kansas City. Scion of a distinguished family of meat packers. I was ambitious to know the ways of other peoples — their ideals, their relationships to the packing of meat. But now: waiters give me correct change. I needn't overtip: I have become a Parisian!"

Ken Ishii From Tokyo:

"Under his trousers there was this tape recorder strapped to his leg, a red light winking with the tone level of the conversation."

TOKYO — I was sitting in the Foreign Correspondents Club bar the other day when in walked Jim Phillips. It was that hour when the usual crowd of regular and associate members gather for a drink at the end of the day. Jim is a congenial fellow. Lives in Chiba, about an hour's train ride east of Tokyo. Comes into the Club every now and then and always has something to contribute to the conversation.

This time, however, we looked at Jim with a new curiosity. By virtue of the fact that he represented the Grumman Corporation in Tokyo as its vice president and director for international marketing in the 1960s, he was now the man of the hour, at least in the eyes of the Japanese press.

There is a Japanese expression that goes *"Hatakeba kokori ga deru,"* meaning "Thrash anything hard enough and dust will fly." That is what Japan's powerful press has been doing ever since reports from Washington last month alleging the possibility of illicit payments to high Japanese officials by Grumman and McDonnell Douglas Corp. in promoting the sale of commercial and military aircraft to Japan.

Coming as they did in the wake of the still dragging Lockheed payoff scandal now in the courtroom stage — and probably even without the Lockheed affair — the reports sent Japan's journalistic establishment on one of its greatest investigative reporting sprees.

Jigsaw Puzzle

Who were Grumman's and McDonnell's representatives in Japan? Who were the Japanese agents through whom they dealt? How much money moved from where to where? And, most importantly, who were the Japanese politicians who might have received payoff money?

In attempting to find the pieces to the jigsaw puzzle and fit them together, the nation's dailies, magazines and television networks blanketed the story with the kind of thoroughness VIPs experience when visiting Japan. Where a Western newspaper will send a single reporter to cover an event, a Japanese paper will send a team. Where a handful of cameras will record a VIP's arrival in, say, Paris of London, it takes a small army of photographers to do the same job in Tokyo.

Targets in the first wave of the journalistic assault were Grumman and McDonnell executives in the 1960s and early 1970s, the period covered in the investigation of the overseas activities of the aircraft manufacturers by the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission.

Thomas Cheatham, former Grumman vice president, was quoted as saying that in numerous trips to Japan he had met with such people as former Premiers Takeo Fukuda, Nobusuke Kishi and Kakuei Tanaka (a defendant in the current Lockheed trial), and former Defense Agency Directors-General Raizo Matsuno and Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Heavy Suspicions

Philip Bogart, President of McDonnell-Douglas Japan Ltd. from 1969 to 1974 told Japanese newsmen in the United States of also meeting with Japanese Cabinet members in Tokyo — itself nothing extraordinary or improper under the circumstances.

Banner, page one headlines reported these and other meetings, and in the context in which things were put, virtually every politician named came under heavy suspicion by association.

Foreign correspondents in Tokyo for the most part gave the disclosures only passing attention. Said one: "There's nothing to get excited about yet. We're waiting for something more solid than who met who."

Soon other names began to appear as the chase continued. Each paper seemed to be trying to outdo the other in cornering a new source. There was Harry Kern, former Grumman consultant and onetime foreign editor for Newsweek who was said to have had a secret agreement with the trading firm of Nissho-Iwai (Grumman's sales agent in Japan) in connection with the sale of E2C early warning aircraft to the Japanese Defense Agency.

They turned up Michio Kawabe, a onetime public relations man for Grumman and personnel secret to Kishi when Kishi was prem Kawabe, who was finally pin down in Germany, now runs chain of Japanese restaura abroad.

An unnamed professor of To University was said to have tailed the E2Cs merits to Tanaka

Elusive Adviser

There was the elusive Yasuh Go, a Japanese businessman said have been a paid political advi to McDonnell during this criti period.

And then there was our own J Phillips, which brings us back to Press Club bar and his story.

"There was this member of Diet who said he wanted to see and presented himself at my fr door without forewarning one c in the company of three persons identified as his staff," Jim relate

"It so happened there was a J anese reporter outside my fr door at the time. I had refused let him in, but after he saw the D member and his company go in, went to a public phone close and called me. He said that as as he knew, that particular D member had no staff, and warn me to be careful.

"Sure enough, I looked at one the staff members sitting in my ing room and under his trous there was this tape record strapped to his leg, a red li winking with the tone level of conversation."

Some days earlier, as Jim riding a train into Tokyo, a m seated next to him surprised him identifying himself as a reporter one of Japan's largest dailies. wanted an interview.

'No Comment'

"'No comment!' was all I said him," Jim said, then sat h sipped his drink and obser thoughtfully, "it's surprising h you can parlay 'no comment' int story several hundred words long

Except for such diversions as fall of Pol Pot in Cambodia, t Shah's exit from Iran, and, re recently, the drama of the gunm who killed four persons in a 4 hour-long bank holdup in Osa the headlines for the past seve weeks have been dominated Grumman and McDonnell. A with the SEC's agreement to ha over its data to Japanese prose tors, and Premier Ohira's prom to give the matter a full airing the Diet, it looks like Japanese have little else to read about in weeks and months ahead.

While there has been criti that the Japanese press has exce the bounds of propriety — li here, for example, is interpreted lot more loosely than in the W — it is also true that without aggressiveness, it is unlikely government would have acted promptly as it did in getting its o probe moving.

The pieces in the jigsaw puz are fewer than in the Lockheed c where names of couriers, recipie of payoff money, even pay receipts, were made available at early stage. Many doubt that whole truth will ever be known this late date.

Mitsuhiro Shimada, a Nisst Iwai managing director for aircr sales jumped to his death from seventh floor office the day he w to have been questioned by pros rators for the fifth time.

The few known facts thus show that Grumman switched Japan agent from Sumitomo Sh to Nissho-Iwai reportedly on recommendation of a Japanese p itician who stood to gain by move; that Nissho-Iwai deni then later admitted the existence a secret agreement with Kern un which the two were to split the E commission 60 for Nissho and for Kern; that consultant fees a promotion expenses were paid both Grumman and McDonne However, there has as yet been evidence to show that the moni paid were improper, or that part it was given to Japanese politicia What the official investigation c turn up is another matter.

Ohira has stated the gover ment's decision to purchase E2Cs remains unchanged. Fun have already been allocated in defense budget. That and payoff probe are separate issues, insists.

Nevertheless, the Premier shou brace himself for some awkwa moments ahead.

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هكذا من الأصل

How The Morgan Bank can help you manage currency exposures

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From left: Alastair Hunter-Henderson and Morgan IMM head John Haseltine depart for a client meeting abroad; Roberto Mendoza, head of IFM, confers with Rimmer de Vries, Morgan's chief international economist; Frank Arisman is in charge of the bank's Foreign Exchange Services in New York.

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
			—	A—A	—						
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10		7.1	7	60	30½	29½	29½	— ⅛
23⅜	15⅛	AMF	1.24		7.5	7	86	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
32⅜	14¼	AM Intl	.28		1.3	8	200	21⅞	20⅝	21	— ⅛
14¾	8⅞	APL	1		10.50	165	10	9⅝	10	10	
48⅜	32⅜	ARA	1.64		4.1	8	14	40⅝	40	40	— ⅜
31⅛	19	ASA	1		3.7		779	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48		4.6	5	36	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.6	13	629	32	31⅜	31⅜	—1
23¼	12⅝	AcmeC	1.20		6.3	6	17	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04		1.0	6	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.26e		11.		33	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e		4.3	7	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
45¾	31⅜	AetnaLI	2.20		5.5	4	336	40¾	40	40½	— ⅞
26¾	16⅛	Ahmans	1		4.7	4	54	22¼	21½	21½	—1
4	2	Aileen					139	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		2.3	9	647	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	— ¼
26¼	15	AirbFrt	1		5.6	9	149	18½	18	18	— ½
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.5	7	48	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
9¾	7¾	AlaP dpf.87			10.		40	8¾	8½	8½	
97½	80¼	AlaP pf	9		10.		z540	87½	86¼	86¼	— ¼
113	100½	AlaP pf	11		10.		z50	105	105	105	+ ¼
102¼	87	AlaP pf	9.44		10.		z50	90½	90½	90½	— ½
90	73	AlgP pf	8.28		11.		z100	78¾	78¼	78¼	+ ⅜
18	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40		9.2	7	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66		3.9	15	163	16⅞	15⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
40	17	Albany	1		3.3	8	13	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.7	10	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	36	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	21⅜	AlcanA	2		5.9	5	1286	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a		4.8	5	12	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ½
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.48		6.4	6	41	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
26	13¾	AlisCo	1		4.6	8	34	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	—1¼
15	6⅜	AllesAir				3	241	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87		8.9	6		21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28		7.6	8	18	17	16¾	16¾	
23⅜	20⅜	AllgL pr	2.19		10.		10	22	21¼	22	+ ⅛
19⅜	15¼	AllgPw	1.72		10.	9	199	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅛	AllenGp	1		5.9	7	26	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
35	20⅝	Allerpan	.50		1.9	12	35	27¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
44¾	27⅜	AlldC	2		6.9	7	490	29½	28¾	29	— ⅜
15½	9⅞	AlldMint	.80		7.0	8	19	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
16¾	10⅜	AlldPd	.40		4.6		13	13	13	13	— ¼
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40		6.5	5	106	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
38¼	23⅜	AlldCh	1.70		5.6	5	140	30½	30¼	30⅜	— ⅜
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b		4.7	8	56	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.4	6	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
54½	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40		4.7	6	387	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
21	13⅛	AmISug	1		6.0	17	5	16½	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
53¼	31	Amax	2.20		4.4	12	259	50½	49¾	50	—1
129	81	Amax	pf5.25		4.3		11	120¾	120	120¾	—1
50	38	Amax	pf 3		6.3		17	48½	48	48	— ½
20⅛	12¾	Amcord	1.10		6.6	6	52	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.20		6.2	5	20	19⅜	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
33¼	22⅛	AHess	3		9.7	7	652	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
73	57⅜	AHes	pf3.50		6.1		52	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	
19¾	9	AmAir	.40		3.6	3	1160	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir	wt				240	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18		11.		30	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		8.1	7	26	15	14⅜	14¾	— ⅛
53	43⅜	ABrnds	4		8.1	6	124	49¼	49½	49½	— ½
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20		3.3	8	401	36½	36	36⅜	— ⅜
20½	13⅜	ABldM	.70		4.8	7	22	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
43⅜	34⅝	AmCan	2.88		7.7	6	73	36¼	34½	36¼	— ⅛
22⅝	19¾	ACan	pf1.75		8.2		6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	ACentry					34	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
45⅛	17	ACredt	1.20		3.0	10	26	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
32⅞	22⅜	ACyan	1.50		6.1	8	514	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
13¼	8	AmDist				2.2	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
36	22⅜	ADT	1.08		4.5	9	34	24¼	24	24	
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18		10.	10	899	22¼	21¾	21⅜	—1
40⅜	27⅜	AmExp	1.60		5.6	7	1100	29	28½	28¾	— ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60		5.2	6	104	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ¼
23¾	16	AGlBel	1.96		9.1		26	21⅛	21½	21½	
19	15⅜	AGnCv	1.32		7.7		15	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
29¾	22⅜	AGnIns	1		3.8	4	114	26⅜	26¼	26½	— ⅜
34⅝	28¾	AGIn	pf1.80		5.5		x36	33	33	33	— ⅛
13	9¼	AHeritLf	.48		4.5	8	x9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22½	12	AmHoist	1		6.5	6	217	15¾	15	15½	— ½
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40		5.1	12	2327	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
32¾	22¾	AmHosp	.68		2.7	11	775	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
13½	6½	AmInvst	.30		3.2	17	21	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80		2.9	10	195	28½	27¾	27¾	—1⅛
7½	4	AmMotrs				4	457	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
37	34	AMNGT	3		8.1	4	89	37⅜	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¼	AShip	.80a		6.2	27	126	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
53½	33¾	ASland	2.60		6.1	6	283	43⅝	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32		4.4	10	156	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
39	28	AmStrs	2.24		5.9	6	166	38	36¾	38	— ⅛
64⅜	58½	ATT	4.60		7.3	8	2195	63½	63⅛	63¾	— ⅜
67¼	61½	ATT	pf 4		6.0		26	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛	— ¼
49⅜	43⅜	ATT	pf 3.64		7.9		183	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
50¾	44⅜	ATT	pf 3.74		7.9		90	47½	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
13½	10¼	AWatWk	.84		7.4	5	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
19¼	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43		8.7	7	240	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
14⅜	10⅛	AWtrFn	Sp1.25		9.9		z60	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		5.4	6	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	9½	AmesD	.40		3.3	5	27	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
37¼	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.5	9	36	32⅜	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	15½	Amfac	1.20		6.4	6	62	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
26¼	12¼	AMIC	.20		.8	10	21	26¼	26¼		
40	24	AMPInc	.76		2.3	12	186	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	— ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60		4.2	7	10	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	18⅜	Ampex				11	174	15½	15	15	— ⅜
4⅜	2¾	AmrepCo				3	241	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅜	Amstar	1.35		9.3	12	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6¾	Amst	pf .68		9.9		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.6	7	67	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ½
21⅜	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60		5.5	6	154	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	AndCIcy	1		4.5	8	19	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30		5.0	7	46	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
13¼	7	Anixter	.32		3.1	7	25	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
27¼	7¾	AnsulCo	.53t		1.9	16	12	u27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.5	11	32	20½	20	20	— ⅛
22½	8¾	ApldDig				9	197	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
11	3⅜	ApplMg				11	34	8¾	8¾	8¾	
24⅛	14	Arcatc	.90		4.2	7	6	22	22¼	22	+ ⅛
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16		8.2		5	26¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
19½	12⅜	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	10	1443	17⅜	16¾	16¾	—1
11¾	5	ArcticEnt				5	88	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
21⅛	18¼	ArizPS	1.88		9.1	7	143	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.2	5	26	11½	11½	11½	
36⅛	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20		6.5	8	24	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞	— ¼
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty					82	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		6.8	5	x115	20	19⅝	20	
30½	25¾	Arm	pf 2.10		7.5		6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅝	ArmsCk			5.8	7	x1294	17¾	17	17⅛	— ⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20		5.4	4	37	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
25⅜	15⅜	AroCorp	1		5.0	7	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		6.7	5	75	15	14¾	15	
37	22⅛	Arvin	pf 2		8.0		11	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅜	Asarco	.40		2.3		1061	18½	17½	17⅝	—1⅜
38½	31	AshOil	1.60		4.4	6	448	36¾	35⅝	36⅜	+ ⅜
25⅝	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		9.3	7	x51	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
21	13	Athlone	1.20		5.9	6	9	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	AtCvEl	1.74		9.1	9	62	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	— ⅛
60	43¼	AtlRich	2.80		4.9	9	725	58½	57⅜	57⅜	— ½
51½	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		8.6		z20	43½	43½	43½	— ½
71¾	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		4.1		11	69½	68¾	68¾	— ⅜
14¾	9½	AtlasCo				2.5	11	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
36⅝	23	AutoDte	.52		1.8	15	173	30	29	29	—1
35	17¾	AvcoCp	1		4.9	2	604	21	19⅝	20½	— ⅛
70	42⅝	Avco	pf 3.25		7.0		3	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
87½	69	Avco	pf 4.25		7.4		9	56¾	56½	56½	—1
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.3	8	9	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.70		4.1	6	112	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
63	44⅛	Avon	2.60		5.3	13	1953	50½	49⅝	49½	—1½
			—	B—B	—						
3	1⅛	BT Mtg					13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.1	5	107	8	7¾	7⅞	
35⅜	25⅛	Bakrinf	.44		1.3	12	39	32⅜	32⅛	32¾	— ⅛
26⅛	14	BaldwU	1		4.6	6	71	22	21½	21¾	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
36⅞	24¼	BldU	pf 2.06		6.3		2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ½
28⅝	16⅞	BallCo	1.20		5.2	6	12	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
71¾	15¾	BallyMf	.10			.2	24	1327	58⅞	56¾	58½	+ 1⅛
27⅞	23⅜	BaltGE	2.28		8.8	8	141	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
55½	46	Balt	pf 8.50		9.6		z20	47	47	47	
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72		3.8	5	9	19¾	19⅛	19½	— ¼
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50		3.6	8	39	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅜	BangPnt	.60		2.8	4	71	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a		7.2	5	76	34	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
17⅜	13⅜	BkofVa	1.04		7.3	5	14	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.5	7	831	24⅝	24	24½	— ⅜
40	22⅜	BankTr	3		9.0	5	49	34	33½	33½	— ½
29¼	25¼	BkTr	pf2.50		9.2		34	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
51⅞	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		9.0		2	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.1	13	113	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60		6.4	10	21	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.6	10	73	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	BarryW	n.44		3.0	10	117	15⅛	d14⅝	14⅝	—1
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.4	58	2	57¼	57¼	57½	— ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.3	8	31	40½	39¾	39¾	—1
49¾	32⅜	BaxtTrv	.40		1.0	15	376	39⅝	39¼	39½	— ⅛
5¾	2½	BayColP					8	17	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
22¼	18⅜	BaySTG	1.96		9.9	8	17	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
10¾	7¾	BaykCig	.48		5.1	7	38	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08		4.6	9	293	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
58½	48¼	BeatP	pf2.38			6.9	109	49¼	48⅝	49	— ⅜
25⅞	21⅜	Beckm	.28		1.2	16	79	24½	24	24	— ⅜
41	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.4	12	186	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.4	9	149	28¾	26⅝	27¼	—1⅛
6	2⅜	Beker					63	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
25¼	24⅜	BelcoP	.80		3.2	5	50	u25¼	24⅜	24⅜	
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.5	6	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
8¼	5¾	BeldnH	.36b		4.9	8	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23¾	14⅜	BellHow	.96		6.2	7	73	15½	15¼	15⅜	
9⅞	6⅜	BellInd	.12b		1.8	5	57	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
59⅜	47⅛	BellSt	4.56		8.6	7	44	52⅞	52¼	52⅝	
24⅜	19⅜	Bemis	1.40		6.3	7	28	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
43¼	33¼	Bendix	2.56		6.6	6	148	39⅜	38¾	39	
26⅜	18⅝	BenfCo	1.80		7.8	6	137	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	BensfB					10	5⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	BerkeyP					7	88	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
24¼	20¼	BestPd	.16		.4	8	160	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
27½	19⅛	BethSt	1.40		6.2	4	x856	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅛
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80		2.4	12	43	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80		5.0	8	x34	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
26⅜	17⅜	BisFSL	1		5.1	4	10	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
21¾	14½	BlackDr	.68		3.7	10	534	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅜
32	17¼	BlairJn	1.28		4.8	6	17	26¾	26¼	26¾	— ¼
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1		6.3	7	95	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		5.7	11	116	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
24⅜	18¼	BlueB	1.40		6.1	6	966	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Bluebrd	.20		2.1	8	59	9¾	9¼	9¼	
7⅝	4¼	BobbleBr					5	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛
79⅜	27⅞	Boein	1.50		2.0	12	3338	76¾	73½	74½	—2⅛
31⅜	25⅜	BolsC	1.25		4.0	6	446	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
37¼	25	BorgWn	1.72		6.9	6	x619	25⅝	d24⅜	25	— ¼
34	25⅜	BorgW	2		7.3	5	3	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	
99⅜	25⅜	Bormans					5	19	7½	7½	— ⅜
25⅝	22¼	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	61	24¼	23¾	23⅝	— ⅜
95½	82	BosE	pf8.88		11.		z100	84¼	84	84	—1
12¼	10⅝	BosE	pr1.17		11.		x33	11¼	11	11	
15¼	13⅛	BosE	pr1.46		11.		x10	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
18⅜	9¾	BranM	.36		3.1	6	690	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
33½	25⅜	BraunC	.80		3.1	7	17	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
31⅜	24	BrigSt	1.24		4.3	9	30	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
40⅜	26	BristM	1.22		3.5	11	380	35¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2		4.9		2	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
18⅜	13¼	BritPet	.43e		2.3	8	839	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	15¼	BrkwGl	1.08		6.1	8	12	17¾	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90		9.4	7	15	20½	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	24⅛	BkUG	pf2.47		9.6		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
23¾	8⅞	BwnShp	.80		4.3	6	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
10¾	7¼	Brown	.30		3.2	6	23	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
30	21⅜	BwnGp	1.80		7.4	5	114	24¼	24¼	24½	— ⅛
19	15⅜	BwnFer	.60		4.3	11	164	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	BrnSw	.72		4.2	6	180	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	BrnSw	pf2.40		8.3		29	29¼	29	29¼	
29	18⅝	BrushW	1.40		5.5	6	32	26¼	25¼	25¾	—1⅛
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88		5.1	6	316	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
6¾	5¼	BudgC	pf.60		9.8		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
36½	22	BuffFo	1.40a		5.6	6	11	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
10¾	5⅛	Bulova					396	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
15	10	Bunch	.88		7.7	5	13	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86		9.7		13	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
19¾	15¾	BunkrR	.52		3.1	7	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	15⅝	BnkrTr	pf2.50		11.		2	u28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
22⅝	16¾	BurlInd	1.40		8.1	6	1415	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.9	4	x340	38⅜	37	37	—1⅜
7¾	6⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		8.0		x4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.5		x30	39¼	37¾	37¾	—1⅛
23¾	15½	Burndy	.88		4.0	10	x14	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
13¾	2½	BrnsRL	.20		6.4		176	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
88	58⅜	Burrgh	2		2.9	11	697	68½	67⅜	68⅛	—1¼
28½	14	Butlerin	.80		3.7	7	46	22	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
16½	6⅜	Buttes					170	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
			—	C—C	—						
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60		4.8	8	795	54⅞	54½	54½	— ⅜
11⅜	4¾	CCI				4	94	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
14	9¼	CI Rty	.10e		.7		22	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.6	8	190	31⅜	31½	31½	— ⅜
15½	7	CLC	.24		2.0	15	76	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
13¾	7⅛	CNA Fn				4	227	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
18½	13⅛	CNA	pf 1.10		6.6		66	16¾	16¼	16¾	
12¼	9⅝	CNAI	1.08a		9.6		28	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
53	42¾	CPC	2.70		5.4	9	160	50¼	50	50	— ¼
18¾	14¼	CP Nat	1.64		9.9	8	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅝	CTS	.70		3.5	8	218	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅛
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.20		3.5	7	141	35	34⅛	34

Saudis Reducing Crude Output

From High Rate During January

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — Saudi Arabia has restructured its oil-production ceiling with the net effect of reducing available supplies on the world market, already stretched thin by a stoppage of crude exports in Iran.

Sketchy and misinterpreted reports last week had indicated that Saudi Arabia, in a move designed to help offset the loss of Iranian supplies, was temporarily raising the production ceiling for Arabian American Oil Co., which had been 8.5 million barrels daily (MBD), but that it would charge Aramco a premium for the additional oil.

Saudi Arabia has indeed raised the Aramco production ceiling for the first quarter. But the net effect is that Aramco has had to reduce production by between 500,000 and 800,000 barrels a day from the production rate at which it began the year.

Neither Aramco nor its U.S.-based owners — Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California — would discuss the developments. The Saudi government also maintains official silence, although it did provide some clues to a report in the Middle East Economic Survey, a Cyprus-based newsletter that has close ties to Saudi officials.

Since the newsletter reported a week ago that Saudi Arabia was raising the Aramco ceiling by one million barrels a day, with the Aramco companies to pay a higher price for the extra oil, there has been considerable confusion regarding the matter in the world oil industry, even within Aramco and Aramco companies.

A clearer picture is just beginning to emerge, and a number of people outside Saudi Arabia and Aramco are being advised of some restructuring of first quarter arrangements for Saudi oil. Customers abroad for the Aramco companies have been notified to expect pricing changes, and at least one of the Aramco companies has curtailed volume 10 percent.

Here, from several sources, are key details of the restructuring:

- At the Aramco companies' urgent requests, the Saudi government authorized temporarily an additional a production increase of one million barrels a day that will not be counted against the 8.5-MBD ceiling in effect for Aramco. The effective production limit is now 9.5 MBD.
- The adjustment is only for the first quarter but is subject to review later.
- But, to stay under 9.5-MBD ceiling, which is retroactive to Jan. 1, Aramco has had to lower its output from former rates that had been exceeding 10 MBD, and, in some cases, reaching as high as 10.3 MBD or more.
- Because Saudi Arabia officials take the view that the extra 1 MBD production is "borrowed" from output later this year, when the higher OPEC prices would apply under a staggered-increase scheduled for 1979, there is a premium being charged, although there is still some confusion about the amount.

The confusion is due in part to the way OPEC scheduled its price increases this year, on a quarterly basis that began with 5 percent Jan. 1 and that will total a cumulative 14.5 percent by Oct. 1, although OPEC maintains this will be an "average" 10 percent for 1979.

There are conflicting reports on whether Saudi Arabia is using the so-called average 10 percent of the fourth-quarter price as the base for the premium on Aramco's extra oil. If the average is used, the extra oil would be priced at slightly under $14 a barrel compared with the first-quarter price of $13.34 for the 8.5 MBD.

Relative Bargain

The chief rationale is that if Iran resumes production later this year, it would get the benefit of the higher prices in effect then, while Saudi Arabia would have sold oil produced only because of the Iranian oil interruptions at cheaper rates. "Therefore," Middle East Economic Survey reported last week, quoting its Saudi source, "it is only fair that the prices for the Saudi Arabian extra output in the first quarter should reflect the full 10 percent increase for the year as a whole, not just the 5 percent rise applicable to the first quarter."

Even at the higher prices, Saudi Arabia's oil customers are getting a bargain compared with prices quoted on the open market for comparable petroleum. When the oil is available, the premium in spot markets can run as high as $3 to $4 a barrel above the official OPEC prices because of tight supplies.

Meanwhile, in London, British Petroleum has advised its customers worldwide that crude-oil supplies will be cut by 45 percent in the first quarter because of the lack of exports from Iran. The company last month had said such cuts would amount to 35 percent.

Iran Output

In Tehran, oil industry sources said Iranian crude production has recovered to the levels needed for domestic needs but there is still no sign when significant exports will resume. They said current production is nearly 680,000 barrels a day, compared with 6 MBD before the civil strife erupted in October. Production last month had been down to as low as 150,000 barrels a day, causing severe fuel shortages.

The sources said oil production is now expected to remain at between 680,000 and 700,000 barrels a day until a decision on exports is made.

Meanwhile, Venezuela's Energy and Mines Ministry said oil production continued at a high level early in 1979. Through Jan. 30, average daily production was 2.26 million barrels, up 30.7 percent from a year earlier.

However, during the early months of 1978, Venezuela's production plummeted to 1.7 MBD because of a worldwide glut of oil.

Gold Up at Record $246 As Dollar Drops Sharply

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — The dollar dropped sharply in hectic trading today as the price of gold rose to a record high in moves that appeared to be related mainly to oil transactions.

Gold closed in London at a mid-rate of $246.50 an ounce, a record high and up $14.88, or 6.4 percent, from Friday's close of $231.62. The previous record of $245.25 an ounce was set on Oct. 30.

Bullion dealers related the sharp rise to a revival of unconfirmed reports from Johannesburg that South Africa has reached an agreement to buy oil from Saudi Arabia and perhaps other Mideast sources in return for payment in gold. If so, a substantial amount of that country's gold output may not reach Western markets at a time when the Soviet Union has apparently suspended its gold sales to the West, analysts said.

While today's sharp rise in gold had a negative psychological influence on the dollar, soaring oil prices on the spot market was apparently a much more damaging consideration, currency traders said.

Oil industry specialists say that crude oil has recently been changing hands at more than $20 per barrel in both the Mideast and in Rotterdam, mainly because of loss in output in Iran.

Specialists say that open market crude oil prices do not necessarily reflect prices at which most oil transactions are made. Nevertheless, the recent sharp increase in the open market price indicates that more dollars will have to be diverted to oil payments, with the extra petrodollars inflating prices in the West and ultimately putting further pressure on the dollar, analysts say.

Moreover, there is a possibility that European and Japanese authorities will encourage a decline of the dollar to offset rising oil costs, observers point out.

The dollar fell to 1.8645 Deutsche marks from 1.8848 Friday, to 1.6913 Swiss francs from 1.7083 and to 4.2788 French francs from 4.3225. It also fell to 199.85 yen from 201.40.

Production Up In W. Germany

BONN, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — West German industrial production increased 1.67 percent in December over November when output rose 0.84 percent, the Economics Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

The seasonally adjusted index, based on 1970 equals 100, rose to 122 from November's 120 and was up 4.2 percent from December, 1977.

The ministry added that production in the manufacturing sector rose 2.5 percent despite the effects of the six-week steel strike. Activity in the building sector fell 5.5 percent because of the severe winter weather. Production of consumer goods increase 6.8 percent.

IMF Urges Japan, West Germany To Stimulate Economic Growth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, today urged Japan and West Germany to assign a "higher priority" to stimulatng their economies and said it is crucially important that the United States bring inflation under control.

Mr. de Larosiere said that "there still seems to be room for countries with low inflation rates and a strong balance of payments to give higher priority to faster growth of domestic demand, without incurring the danger of overheating their economies." He noted that such countries as Japan and West Germany have strong external positions, low inflation rates and a margin of unemployed resources, leaving room for more expansionist policies.

Meanwhile, he said, "it's of crucial importance" that U.S. efforts succeed in reversing the upward drift of inflation experienced over the last few years."

The former French Treasury official outlined his views on further actions to coordinate West's economic policies in a speech before the Overseas Bankers Club in London, the text of which was released here.

On international energy problems, Mr. de Larosiere said that "credible measures on energy on a world-wide basis" are required to deal with the global inflation problem. He said that oil prices lagged somewhat behind the prices of manufactured goods last year, as new supplies were opened up in the North Sea and Alaska. But, by the end of 1979, oil prices could once more be at or above their 1974 levels "in real terms," he said.

Without conservation and the development of alternative sources of supply, he warned that energy "could again become the effective constraint on output, and thus justify expectations of accelerating inflation."

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Allis-Chalmers

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	492.80	369.10
Profits	17.00	13.11
Per share	1.34	1.08
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,760.	1,540.
Profits	76.02	67.00
Per share	6.18	5.52

Boeing *

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,620.	1,130.
Profits	107.60	55.80
Per Share	2.52	1.31
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	5,460.	4,020.
Profits	322.90	180.30
Per Share	7.57	4.24

** Dividend increased to 37 ½, from 30 cents s share, prior to a three-for-two stock split. Split will be issued April 12, record March 12; cash dividend payable March 12, record Feb. 16.*

Borden

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	999.00	890.00
Profits	32.93	28.51
Per Share	1.08	0.91
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,800.	3,480.
Profits	135.80	126.90
Per Share	4.38	4.07

General Motors

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	17,700.	15,100.
Profits	1,004.	936.00
Per share	3.51	3.26
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	63,200.	54,900.
Profits	3,508.	3,337.
Per share	12.24	11.62

Grumman

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	350.03	400.20
Profits	3.97	7.86
Per Share	0.47	0.97
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,500.	1,400.
Profits	19.97	32.39
Per Share	2.43	4.04

Northwest Industries

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	597.40	530.20
Profits	41.00	37.95
Per Share	1.34	1.26
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,360.	1,880.
Profits	150.50	129.37
Per Share	4.90	4.20

Standard Brands

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	669.90	616.60
Profits	23.41	20.63
Per share	0.82	0.73
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,400.	2,100.
Profits	75.80	68.55
Per share	2.68	2.44

United Brands

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	831.40	614.50
Profits	0.70	5.65 loss
Per Share	0.02	-
First Half	1978	1977
Revenue	1,620.	1,190.
Profits	0.20	7.05 loss
Per Share	0.08	-

New Ceiling of Loan Guarantees

Chrysler Bumps Against Carter's Bail-Out Barrier

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Chrysler will be ineligible for $250 million in federal loan guarantees it has requested, according to administration officials, because of an unannounced decision by President Carter to limit official credit assistance to any one company under existing programs to $50 million.

However, other forms of help for Chrysler are under study, the officials said Friday.

Chrysler has privately told the White House that it urgently needs financial aid. The company had a record loss of $248.8 million in the first nine months of 1978, and its share of the new-car market slipped to 13.6 from 16.6 percent in 1974.

Chrysler had asked for the $250 million of loan guarantees from the Agriculture Department's Farmers Home Administration. The president's decision, administration officials said, was made in early January soon after the $50-million ceiling was unanimously endorsed by a study group that had been considering how far the administration should go in helping private industry.

Higher Ceiling Considered

The group was established last summer after American Motors began exploring the idea of getting $109 million in loan guarantees from the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration. The company never filed an application and said last month that it would not need federal aid because of new "circumstances and profitability."

The Commerce Department, which led the study group, originally favored a $100-nullion ceiling, but finally supported the lower ceiling strongly favored by the Treasury Department, the Agriculture Department, the Office of Management and Budget and the White House's domestic policy staff.

Now, administration officials said, a loan guarantee of more than $50 million for a corporation would require Congressional approval. A Chrysler spokesman said the company was notified about 10 days ago of the decision, which has been conveyed informally to all federal agencies concerned.

Late last year, Chrysler applied for federal loan guarantees so it could build a plant at Richmond, Ind. Recently it decided to cancel the new plant and instead enlarge an existing facility for less cost. Chrysler says it now intends to reapply for loan guarantees under the new ceiling and to seek additional financing from "normal credit channels."

An administration official emphasized that the ceiling would not affect the aid program for the steel industry that Mr. Carter announced in December, 1977.

The setting of a limit on a company's access to federal loan guarantees is believed to be the first time the government has ever tried to establish formal rules for what one official termed a "bail-out barrier." Loan guarantees for industry are provided by the Economic Development Administration (which has budgeted $580 million in assistance for the 1979 fiscal year) and by the Farmers Home Administration (which is authorized to offer loan guarantees totaling $1.1 billion).

Fed Discourages Eurodollar Repatriation

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve is applying "a little moral suasion" to discourage the repatriation of Eurodollars, a monetary strategist says. U.S. monetary authorities are reportedly concerned that the reflow of the dollar deposits abroad are complicating the anti-inflation effort and putting U.S. banks with purely domestic operations at a competitive disadvantage.

As the authorities see it, the practice is to be frowned upon because it is an avenue to extra competitiveness, and profit, which is not open to the great majority of U.S. banks that do not have branches in London or in other foreign financial centers similarly lacking in reserve requirements.

A reserve requirement does not apply when a U.S. bank has its London branch issue a certificate of deposit in return for dollars.

Part of Washington's dollar-rescue package last Nov. 1 was to raise to 8 percent from 6 percent the amount of money a U.S. bank must idle as reserves behind domestic certificates of deposit (CD) of $5 million or more. The cost savings means the bank can afford to pay roughly one percentage point of interest more on a London dollar-CD.

Reserves on Eurodollars?

And, in the authorities' view, the more dollars that U.S. banks raise in London, the more likely some of those dollars will be lent back into the United States. Even if U.S. banks fully comply with the "moral suasion" statements discouraging this, such dollars may well be channeled through foreign-based banks, which are increasingly active in the United States, analysts note. This can "ease credit" contrary to Fed wishes, one source says.

What one senior U.S. aide calls this "loophole" in the Fed's reserve regulations is one of the factors prompting central bankers to once again talk about trying to get all major nations to set Eurodollar reserve requirements. Prospects are not bright, specialists say, because Britain does not want to drive that business out of London, and because other major nations, too, fear the trade could be diverted easily to some smaller, reserve-free center, perhaps a Caribbean island.

But Fed chairman William Miller argues that the Eurodollar pool is so huge that "we're going to need some actions which would moderate that liquidity," estimated at $400 billion to $600 billion of deposits abroad. Although well under $100 billion of the total is believed to be owned by U.S. companies and thus most likely to be returned to the United States, analysts say the potential addition to the basic U.S. money supply is substantial.

Asia-Dollar Mart Expands

SINGAPORE, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Total assets of the Singapore Asian-dollar market rose in December by $1.5 billion following a revised increase of $709.4 million in November, the Monetary Authority of Singapore reported. Total assets in December reached a provisional $27.04 billion compared with $25.54 billion in November and $21.02 billion in December 1977.

U.K. Prices Up 0.9% in Month

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — Britain's provisional wholesale price index for manufactured products rose 0.9 percent in January compared with increases of 0.8 percent in December and 0.3 percent in November, the Department of Industry said today.

However, the increase was the smallest January rise since 1973, the department said. Market expectations were for a gain of from 1-to-1.5 percent.

Big Board Prices Off Sharply

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (IHT) — Growing concerns about the impact on the U.S. economy of the cutoff of Iranian oil exports drove New York Stock Exchange prices broadly and sharply lower in moderate trading.

The stock market was also burdened by a sharp drop in the dollar and a surge in the price of gold.

However, analysts also noted the market had been weak most of last week and had closed on a downtrend, leaving it vulnerable to further losses today. A number of issues were hurt by the reported cancellation of billion-dollar defense contracts by Iran.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 10.65 to 823.98 while declining issues led advances 1,262 to 294. Volume rose to 26.49 million shares from 25.35 million Friday.

After the market closed, a White House spokesman said the administration is studying ways to ease possible economic hardship if Iran decides to cancel contracts for arms and other purchases from the United States.

Cancellation of some of the orders placed by Iran would be a matter of concern because of its presumed effect in increasing unemployment, he said. The administration would work with state and local authorities to determine how the federal government could help to alleviate any serious economic consequences, he said.

Rockwell International said it received a $1.9-billion production contract from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to build and modify four space shuttle Spacecraft. Under terms of the contract, Rockwell certified it is in compliance with the wage and price standards issued by the Council on Wage and Price Stability — the first government contract to be signed under the wage-price standard to include that provision. Rockwell International climbed ⅞ to 38.

Also after the market closed, Xerox increased its quarterly dividend to 60 cents from 50 cents a share and its board approved the acquisition of WUI Inc.

First National Bank of Chicago also lowered its prime rate one-quarter point to 11½ percent, following a similar move last week by Chase Manhattan and several other banks. However the nation's biggest banks, including Ciubank, have held back.

U.S. automakers reported car sales surged more than 13 percent in late January, pushing their combined sales for the month to 624,718 units — a 12.7 percent increase from a year ago. General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler each posted gains during the closing 10 days of the month. But GM, in setting a January sales record, was the only firm to finish the month ahead of last year's pace.

GM reported January sales of 382,350 passenger cars, up 25 percent from January 1977 when the company was struggling through a winter slump. Ford's sales fell 3 percent to 168,807 units, while Chrysler's sales were down 1 percent at 73,561 units.

American Motors, in its first sales announcement since abandoning the traditional 10-day sales report, said its passenger car deliveries slipped 34.5 percent in January from a year earlier to 8,051 units. An AMC official blamed the slippage on "overall industry declines in the subcompact and compact segments of the automobile market."

Volkswagen of America reported sales of 11,820 U.S.-built Rabbits, strengthening its recently won position replacing AMC as the nation's No. 4 seller of domestic-made cars. For the month, GM accounted for 59.3 percent of the domestic market, Ford 26.2 percent, Chrysler 11.4 percent, Volkswagen 1.8 percent and AMC 1.3 percent.

Boeing fell 2⅛ to 74⅜. Iran canceled a contract for seven Boeing airborne warning and control planes. Boeing also reported fourth quarter profits nearly doubled and announced a three-for-two stock split and a dividend increase. The company also estimated 1979 sales would rise to about $8 billion from $5.46 billion last year. It said order backlog at end-1978 was $11.2 billion compared with $5.92 billion the previous year.

Iran also canceled an order for 160 General Dynamics F-16 jet fighters. General Dynamics dropped 3¼ to 83.

Gold shares were strong with Dome Mines up 2⅜ to 81½, Campbell Redlake 1⅛ to 34¾, ASA Ltd. ¾ to 27⅛ and Homestake Mining ⅛ to 34⅜.

Active Eli Lilly dropped 1½ to 47¾, ex-dividend. Its analgesic "darvon" continued to undergo congressional scrutiny.

American Stock Exchange prices fell sharply in moderate trading. The index was down 1.26 at 157.99 and the average price per share lost 10 cents.

Rockwell Wins $1.9-Billion Bid

Ashland Will Sell Oil, Gas Areas For $607 Million

ASHLAND, Ky., Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Ashland Oil said today it has agreed in principle to sell for $607 million some of the oil and gas properties of its Ashland Exploration unit to Tenneco, Mesa Petroleum and Getty Oil.

Ashland said Tenneco and Mesa Petroleum agreed to acquire in equal partnership its mid-continent region oil and gas properties, which include both producing and exploration areas, for $340 million, subject to a definitive agreement and government approval.

Ashland also said it agreed to sell its interests in 15 oil and gas properties and support facilities in Lousiana and Texas for $267 million to Getty Oil. The support facilities include four natural-gas plants in Louisiana and pipelines connected to the various properties being sold. Ashland said it expects the sale will be completed during April and will be retroactively effective to Jan. 1.

Tenneco said the properties it will purchase with Mesa, including 350,000 undeveloped acres, are located in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. The company said net proven reserves attributable to these lands were estimated to be about 2 million barrels of oil and 740 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

Getty said current daily production from the interests being purchased consist of about 6,500 barrels of oil and 25.6 million cubic feet of gas.

Last week, Petro-Lewis Corp. said it agreed in principle to purchase the producing oil and gas properties of Ashland Exploration's Rocky Mountain, Southeast and Southwest regions for about $120.5 million.

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Quot. Close Ch'ge Prev Close

(Continued from Page 8)

52 39⅝ Morgan 2.50 5.5 7 218 46¼ 45¾ 45¾— ¾
30 18⅜ MorKnu 1 5.3 4 25 19¼ 18⅞ 19 — ⅜
20¼ 13 MorseSh .66 4.3 6 108 15½ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
8⅜ 5⅛ MtgTrAm 6 66 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
34⅞ 23½ MorNor 1.28 4.4 9 31 29⅜ 29 29 — ⅛
54⅞ 35 Motrola 1.20 3.1 10 636 39½ 38⅜ 39 — ⅝
40½ 27 MtFuel 2.20 7.2 9 15 30⅞ 30⅝ 30¾— ¼
27¾ 24⅛ MtSTel 2.08 7.9 8 51 26¼ 25¾ 26¼+ ½
13½ 5¼ Munford 58 10½ 9⅝ 10 — ½
8 4 Munfd pf.40 7.0 38 6⅛ 5⅝ 5¾— ½
20⅞ 14⅛ Munsng 1.20 7.4 7 11 16½ 16¼ 16¼— ¼
18⅝ 11⅝ MurphC 1.28 9.2 9 6 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅜
57½ 32⅝ MurpOil .80 2.0 11 224 41¼ 40⅜ 40⅝—1⅞
25½ 14 MurryO 1 6.0 5 5 17 16¾ 16¾— ⅛
15 12¾ MutOm 1.32 9.8 8 13½ 13⅜ 13½
15¼ 7½ MyersL .40 3.7 8 15 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛

— N—N—N —

22⅞ 12¾ NCH .56 4.0 8 257 14¾ 13¾ 14⅛— ⅜
70½ 39⅝ NCR 1.60 2.5 9 798 65 64⅝ 65 — ¾
25¼ 15⅝ NLInd 1.20 5.7 8 757 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛— ¼
27⅞ 20¼ NLT 1 4.7 6 255 22 21½ 21½— ½
10½ 5⅝ NVF 1.271 13. 5 284 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅜
28½ 23⅛ Nabisco 1.50 6.0 8 77 25⅛ 25 25⅛
32¾ 24⅝ Nalco 1.36 4.8 14 690 29⅛ 28½ 28½— ⅝
33¼ 12¾ Narco .68 2.5 13 389 27½ 26⅜ 26⅞— ½
38 19⅝ Nashua 1.30 5.3 5 19 25¼ 24½ 24⅝— ½
40¼ 13 NatAirl .50 1.4 17 56 36⅞ 36⅜ 36⅞+ ¼
33 19⅝ NAvia 2.13e 8.3 76 26½ 25½ 25⅝—1
22⅜ 13½ NatCan .72 3.8 11 94 19¼ 18⅞ 19 — ½
18¾ 9 NtCtyL .60 5.3 8 72 11½ 11 11¼— ⅜
31¾ 26⅝ NtDetr 1.88 6.2 5 53 30⅜ 30 30⅜+ ⅜
23½ 18 NatDist 1.80 9.3 6 x430 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅜
35½ 32 NDist pf2.25 7.1 2 31½ d31½ 31½— ½
22¼ 20 NDist pf1.85 8.8 68 21 20¼ 21 + ¾
28 23⅜ NatFG 2.38 9.2 6 22 26⅜ 25¾ 26
26½ 24 NFG pf 2.30 9.3 18 25¼ 24¾ 24¾+ ¼
22⅜ 15 NatGyp 1.32 7.5 5 170 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
4⅞ 2¼ NatHom 20 161 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8¼ 7⅝ NtLibty .24 3.0 6 28 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
27 15⅝ NMdCr .56 2.6 11 136 21¾ 21⅛ 21½
31¼ 16¾ NMedE .75 3.4 9 104 22 21⅛ 21⅞— ⅛
20⅞ 11⅝ NMineSv .56 4.0 21 16 14⅛ 14 14 — ¼
38½ 15⅝ NtPrest 1.50 8.6 9 14 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅜— ⅛
33¼ 15⅛ NtSemic 9 644 20¼ 19⅞ 20⅛
17⅞ 12½ NSvcInd 1.08 6.8 6 248 16⅛ 15⅞ 16
23⅞ 14½ NStand 1.24 8.1 5 58 15¼ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
35¾ 28⅝ NatlStl 2.50 7.9 5 203 32⅜ 31¾ 31¾— ⅜
6¼ 3⅜ NatTea 6 5 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
52⅞ 33⅝ Natom 2.10 4.8 5 125 44⅝ 44 44 —1
35 23⅛ Natm pf1.60 5.6 6 29 28¾ 28¾— ¾
24½ 20⅛ NevPw 2 9.4 8 23 21½ 21¼ 21⅜— ⅛
18⅞ 15 NevP pf1.60 10. z20 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
24½ 21 NevP pf2.30 11. z200 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅛
21⅞ 18¼ NevP pf1.95 10. 6 19 19 19
24⅞ 21 NEngEl 2.10 9.1 7 90 23⅜ 23 23 — ¼
17½ 15 NEnGE 1.52 9.7 7 22 16 15¾ 15⅞— ⅛
107 97½ NEG pf 9.80 9.8 z1100 100¼ 100¼ 100¼
46 27 NENucl .40 1.1 16 69 37½ 37¼ 37⅜— ¼
36 31⅝ NEngT 3.16 9.0 8 8 35⅜ 35⅛ 35½— ¼
19⅞ 16⅝ NYSEG 1.68 9.5 7 132 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝— ¼
26¼ 21⅞ NYS pf 2.12 9.1 7 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜+ ¼
30 21¼ Newhall .66 2.5 10 50 26¼ 25⅞ 26¼+ ⅛
25⅝ 15½ Newmt .80 3.3 19 721 25¼ 24¼ 24¼—1⅛
81 66 Newt pf4.50 5.6 3 81 81 81
12⅛ 6½ Newprk 7 52 9¼ 8⅞ 9 — ¼
15½ 13⅝ NiaMP 1.44 9.5 8 173 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
40 33 NiaMpf 3.60 10. z120 35 34½ 35 +1
54¼ 46 NiaMpf 4.85 10. z50 46⅜ 46⅜ 46⅜— ⅜
12¼ 9¼ NiagSh 1.01e 9.9 5 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼— ¼
31⅜ 26⅛ Nicor 2.40 8.3 5 44 29¼ 29 29 — ¼
31 26 Nicor pf1.90 6.6 2 29 29 29 — ⅜
27⅞ 20¼ NorfWn 1.84 7.4 7 254 24⅞ 24⅝ 24¾— ¼
26⅞ 19¼ Norlin 1.60 8.2 4 16 19⅜ 19½ 19½— ⅛
27 19⅞ Norris 1.40 6.0 6 96 24 23½ 23½— ⅜
24½ 14⅞ NACoal .56 2.6 8 19 21⅞ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅜
5 2⅝ NoAMtg 78 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
34¾ 24¼ NoAPhl 1.50 5.6 5 51 27 26½ 26⅝— ⅜
11⅞ 4½ NoCAir .20 2.9 4 313 7¼ 6¾ 7 — ¼
7½ 15-16 NoCAir wt 126 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
10⅞ 9 NoesIUt 1.02 11. 7 228 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅜+ ⅛
16¾ 10 NCoISL .70 5.1 4 8 14 13¾ 13¾— ⅜
18⅞ 15¼ NIndPS 1.50 9.4 10 1893 16 15¾ 15⅞— ⅛
41¾ 32¼ NorNGs 2.60 7.1 6 118 36⅝ 36¼ 36⅝— ⅛
27⅞ 23¼ NoStPw 2.16 8.8 7 128 24½ 24⅛ 24½+ ⅛
51 43¼ NSPw pf4.11 9.2 z300 45 44¾ 44¾— ¼
117 104 NSP pf10.36 9.8 z140 107 106 106 — ⅝
38½ 23 NorTel .80 2.3 10 486 36⅛ 35½ 35½— ⅜
6½ 3½ Nthgate 28 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
49⅞ 21⅞ Nortrp 1.60 4.6 6 106 37¾ 35⅛ 35⅛—2⅛
37⅛ 22¼ NwstAirl .75 2.7 8 219 28¼ 27½ 27½—1
28⅜ 21⅞ NwtBcp 1.16 4.7 7 438 24⅞ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅛
35⅝ 25⅝ NwtEnr 2.40 8.0 5 91 30⅛ 29¾ 29⅞— ⅜
35½ 24⅞ NwEn cf2.40 8.2 6 65 29⅞ 29¼ 29¼— ⅜
35 23 Nwtind 1.75 6.7 6 563 27¾ 25⅞ 26 —1¾
46½ 28½ Nwtind wt 8 33⅛ 32¼ 32¼— ¼
27⅜ 24 NwtP pf2.50 9.7 11 25⅜ 25⅝ 25¾
26⅜ 24 NwtP pf2.36 9.3 2 25⅜ 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅛
12⅞ 9⅜ NwMLf 1e 9.8 9 35 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
38⅜ 25¼ NwStW 1.40 4.4 7 13 32¼ 32 32 — ⅜
27⅞ 25 Norton 1.15 4.5 7 63 25⅜ 25¼ 25½
21⅜ 15⅜ NorSim .92b 5.8 6 448 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 — ⅛
48 35½ NortS pf1.60 4.3 2 36⅞ 36⅞ 36⅞
36¼ 25¼ Nucor .36 1.1 7 68 34¼ 33⅜ 33⅜— ⅞

— O—O—O —

24¼ 16⅛ OKC 1.20 5.2 9 98 23½ 23 23 — ½
22¾ 14⅝ OakInd 21 266 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
26⅛ 14⅞ OccIPet 1.25 7.2 31 884 17¾ 17½ 17½— ½
13⅛ 4⅛ OccIPet wt 154 6½ 6 6 — ½
82½ 48¼ OccIP pf 4 7.3 3 55 54⅞ 55 —2
27 22 OccIP pf2.50 10. 22 24⅛ 23⅞ 24⅛
24 18½ OccIP pf2.12 10. 4 20⅜ 20½ 20½— ¼
24⅞ 19⅝ OccIP pf2.30 11. 13 22 21¾ 21⅞— ⅛
35¼ 22⅜ Ogden 1.80 6.2 5 16 29⅞ 29¼ 29½— ⅜
19¼ 14⅝ OhioEd 1.76 11. 14 152 16⅜ 16½ 16⅝
51 43½ OhEd pf4.56 10. z100 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝— ⅛
97½ 84 OhEd pf8.64 9.9 z4090 87 86⅞ 87 + ½
109 99½ OhE pf10.48 10. z1500 102⅞ 102⅞ 102⅞— ⅜
85½ 73 OhP pf87.60 10. y1500 73⅞ 73⅞ 73⅞+ ⅞
25⅜ 21¼ OhP pfG2.27 10. x342 22¼ 22¼ 22¼— ½
124 113½ OhP pfA 14 12. y260 116 115 115 — ½
123 114 OhP pfF 14 12. y1000 114½ 114½ 114½—1½
18⅞ 16⅛ OkloGE 1.60 9.1 8 176 17½ 17¼ 17½+ ⅛
10¼ 8⅝ OklGE pf.80 9.1 z60 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
24⅜ 18 OklaNG 1.60 7.6 6 58 21 20½ 21 + ⅛
25¼ 13⅝ Olin .88 5.1 7 145 17⅛ 17¼ 17⅛— ⅛
36⅛ 18⅞ Omark 1.12 3.8 5 x5 29⅞ 29⅜ 29⅜
23½ 15½ Oneida .84 4.1 7 32 20½ 20 20¼— ⅜
11⅛ 9½ Opelika .84 8.3 8 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
16¼ 14⅛ OranRk 1.52 9.9 7 68 15⅝ 15 15⅜+ ⅛
10⅞ 4⅝ Orange .20 2.8 4 97 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼+ ¼
9¼ 7⅜ OrionC .30 3.5 7 65 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½
23½ 15⅞ OutMar 1.40 7.8 5 43 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅜
33⅜ 18⅞ OutletCo 1 4.6 6 15 22½ 21¾ 21¾—1
18½ 12⅝ OverhDr .70 4.4 6 41 16 15½ 15⅞— ⅛
26⅛ 16 OvrnTr 1.10 5.8 4 18 19¼ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
29 20⅜ OverSh .50b 2.3 5 17 22 21⅞ 22
35½ 24½ OwenC 1.20 4.6 6 213 26⅛ 26 26 — ½
24¾ 17¼ OwenIll 1.16 6.2 5 897 18¾ 18⅜ 18¾+ ⅛
83 75 OwnIl pf 4 5.3 2 76 76 76 +1
76 60 OwnIl pf4.75 7.5 53 63¾ 63 63¾+ ¼
12⅞ 8 Oxfrdln .68 7.0 5 7 9⅞ 9¾ 9¾— ⅛

— P—Q —

19¼ 15½ PHH Gp .64 3.8 10 41 17⅛ 16¾ 16¾— ½
12⅛ 8 PNBMt .82e 8.5 8 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
31½ 23⅛ PPG 1.84 6.8 6 121 27 26¾ 27
21⅜ 8⅞ PSA 8 33 18¾ 18 18⅛— ⅜
13⅞ 11¼ PacAS 1.24 9.9 20 12⅝ 12½ 12½
24⅞ 21⅞ PacGE 2.32 9.4 8 349 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅜
21⅞ 18⅞ PacLtg 2 9.5 7 71 21 20¾ 21 + ⅛
57⅜ 33½ PacLm 2.20 4.9 14 17 45½ 45 45¼+ ¼
21½ 17¾ PNwTel 1.52 8.5 7 34 18⅜ 17⅞ 17⅞— ¼
7-32 5-32 PNwTel rt 109 3-16 3-16 3-16
54⅝ 30¾ PacPet 1.14 2.1 12 93 54⅛ 54 54⅛+ ⅛
23 19¼ PacPw 1.92 9.3 8 181 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
17 14 PacTT 1.40 9.3 8 52 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
14¼ 10 PacTin .80 6.4 5 3 12½ 12½ 12½+ ¼
13⅞ 6¼ PaineW .44 5.7 4 74 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾— ⅛
17 12¾ PalW pf1.30 9.6 5 13½ 13½ 13½
20⅞ 13⅝ PalmBc 1.20 6.8 5 76 17⅝ 17⅜ 17¾+ ⅛
8¾ 3⅞ Pamida .12 2.7 10 38 4⅝ 4⅜ 4½
10¾ 4¾ PanAm 3 1177 6⅞ 6½ 6½
48 36⅛ PanEP 2.80 6.2 7 79 45⅛ 44⅝ 45⅛+ ⅜
23⅛ 14⅜ Paprclt 1.14b 5.9 8 8 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ¼
17⅛ 10⅜ Pargas 1.08 8.4 11 28 13 12⅝ 12⅞+ ⅛
21⅞ 18½ ParkDr .24 1.2 6 106 19⅞ 18⅞ 19⅛— ⅛
30⅜ 20¼ ParHan 1.10 4.2 8 37 26⅝ 26½ 26½— ⅛
29⅝ 17½ ParkPn .60b 2.1 10 5 28½ 28⅜ 28½
14¼ 7 PatPtl 26 56 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
24½ 15½ Pavlsnw .50 2.8 9 15 18¼ 18⅛ 18¼— ⅛
29⅝ 20 Peabdy .28b 1.3 9 37 22½ 21⅞ 22⅛— ⅜
12⅝ 5½ Penaa 53 8¼ 8 8¼— ⅛
19¼ 13⅜ PenCen 282 17⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅞
10½ 9⅝ PennCn prA 4 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
6⅝ 5 PenCn prB 187 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
4⅞ 2⅝ PenDix 53 4 3⅞ 4
43½ 29⅝ Penney 1.76 5.6 7 400 31⅞ 31⅛ 31⅜— ⅛
23¼ 19 PaPL 1.92 9.3 7 141 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ¼
52½ 44 PaPL pf4.50 9.7 z110 46½ 46 46¼+ ¼
95½ 80 PaPL pf8.40 10. z350 83 82 83
107¼ 99 PaPL pf9.24 9.1 z600 101½ 101¼ 101½+ ¼
112 101 PaPL pf 11 10. 260 107¾ 107¾ 107¾
127 112½ PaPL pf 13 11. z180 115¾ 115 115 — ¾
92½ 74½ PaPL pf 8 10. z510 78½ 77½ 78½+1
98 82 PaPL pf8.70 10. z40 85 85 85
42½ 31½ Penwll 2.20 6.7 7 34 33⅛ 32⅝ 32⅞— ¼
26½ 20½ Penw pf1.60 7.5 14 21¼ 21 21¼+ ¼
34⅛ 26⅛ Pennzol 2 6.3 10 344 32 31¾ 32 — ½
14 7 PeopDr .24 2.2 7 3 11¼ 11 11 — ¼
37⅞ 31⅝ PeopGs 2.88 8.5 7 135 34 33½ 33½— ⅜
33⅝ 24⅜ PepsiCo 1 4.2 10 1218 24⅞ d23¾ 24 — ⅞
31 17 PerkinE .52 1.8 14 533 29¼ 28⅝ 28¾— ¾
17⅞ 8⅝ Pertec 7 108 10¼ 10 10 — ¼
49⅜ 32⅞ Petrie 1.20a 3.0 12 x52 40¼ 39⅞ 39⅞— ⅜
35⅞ 27 Petrolan 1.04 3.2 8 134 32½ 32¼ 32¼— ⅛
25⅛ 20¾ PetRs 2.47e 12. 17 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛
23⅛ 19 PetRs pf1.75 8.5 4 20½ 20¼ 20½
39 25½ Pfizer 1.20 4.0 10 1111 31⅛ 30⅜ 30⅜—1¼
27⅛ 17⅞ PhelpD .60 2.3 33 339 26⅜ 26 26 — ⅜
19⅝ 15 PhilaEl 1.80 11. 10 307 17¼ 16⅞ 17⅛
100⅝ 85 PhilE pf8.75 10. z100 87 87 87 —2¼
88⅞ 73½ PhilE pf7.85 10. z80 77⅝ 77 77¾+1⅜
106⅞ 98 PhilE pf9.52 9.6 z200 100 99 99 —1
106⅛ 91½ PhilE pf9.50 10. z10 93¼ 93¼ 93¼
85 70 PhilE pf7.75 10. z20 74 74 74
28⅞ 17 PhilaSub .96 4.3 7 x64 22⅜ 22¼ 22⅜— ⅛
76⅞ 56 PhilMr 2.05 3.0 10 430 69¼ 67⅜ 68¼— ⅛
8½ 3¾ PhilInd .28 5.7 5 89 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
36⅞ 27½ PhilPet 1.20 3.9 9 1173 31¼ 30⅞ 31 — ⅜
18 8⅞ PhilVH .60 4.7 4 112 12⅞ 12¾ 12¾— ⅛
14½ 8⅞ PiedAvt .24 2.3 4 61 10¾ 10½ 10½— ⅜
10⅛ 5 Pier 1 .20 2.1 6 32 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜+ ⅛
47⅜ 33½ Plisbry 1.52 4.2 8 80 36⅜ 35½ 36 — ¾
31½ 24½ Ploner 1.76 5.9 7 1882 30 29½ 29⅝+ ⅜
21¼ 11¼ PlonrEl 9 4 20 20 20 — ⅜
29 18⅝ PlineyB 1.20 4.9 8 166 25⅛ 24½ 24½— ⅝
26 16 Pittstn 1.20 6.5 27 229 18½ 18¼ 18½— ⅛
10⅛ 3⅝ PlanRsc 8 85 6¼ 6 6 — ¼
23⅞ 10⅝ Plantrn .12 .6 14 25 20 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
32¾ 6⅛ Playboy .12 .7 25 109 16¾ 16 16½
24¼ 16⅛ Plessy 1.25e 6.1 9 2 20½ 20½ 20½
31½ 16 Pneumo 1 4.0 11 x102 25¾ 25 25 —1
13⅜ 11⅛ PopePd .20b 1.6 11 755 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
60¼ 23½ Polaroid 1 2.0 15 1824 50⅞ 49⅞ 50 —1¼
30½ 13¾ Pndrosa .30 1.7 6 197 18½ 17½ 18 — ⅜
36 18½ PopeTal 1.16 4.4 5 18 26⅜ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
22½ 13 Portec .80b 5.0 8 x27 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
20⅜ 16½ PortGE 1.70 9.4 9 80 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
111½ 99⅞ PoG pf11.50 11. z50 103 103 103 +1
28⅛ 23⅞ PorG pf2.60 11. 8 25 24¾ 24¾— ¼
39¼ 23⅞ Potltch 1.16 3.4 8 123 34⅛ 33⅜ 33⅝+ ⅛
15⅜ 13½ PotmEl 1.34 9.3 9 116 14⅜ 14¼ 14⅜+ ⅛
47 39 PotEl pf4.04 9.7 z100 41½ 41½ 41½
26¼ 15½ Premier .64 2.6 10 10 25⅛ 24¾ 24⅞— ⅜
44⅝ 21¼ PrimeCm 19 184 29¼ 28¼ 28⅞— ½
93 73⅞ ProctG 3 3.6 13 314 84⅛ 83⅜ 84 — ⅛
12⅛ 8⅛ ProdRsh .50 3.6 9 2 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅞— ⅛
26¾ 18⅞ Proler 37 18 25 24⅞ 25
18½ 15⅞ PSvCol 1.60 9.6 10 171 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅝— ⅛
84⅜ 74 PSCol pf7.15 9.4 y3600 75¾ 75 75¾+3⅝
24⅜ 21⅞ PSCol pf2.10 9.3 x160 22½ 21⅞ 22½+ ⅜
29 24 PSInd 2.16 8.3 9 530 26¼ 26 26 — ⅜
42¼ 37 PSIn pf3.50 9.4 z10 37¼ 37¼ 37¼
13⅛ 11 PSIn pf1.08 8.8 z200 12¼ 12¼ 12¼+ ¼
103⅞ 95 PSInd pf8.52 8.9 z100 95½ 95 95½+ ½
22½ 18⅞ PSvNH 1.72 10. 7 160 20¼ 20⅛ 20¼+ ⅛
22⅛ 18⅝ PSvNM 1.76 8.9 7 37 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞+ ¼
24⅝ 20 PSvEG 2.12 9.6 8 161 22½ 22 22⅛— ⅛
16½ 14⅛ PSEG pf1.40 9.7 18 14¾ 14½ 14½
51¼ 42 PSEG pf4.30 9.7 z110 44½ 44½ 44½+1¾
25½ 21⅝ PSEG pf2.17 9.1 20 23¾ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
27⅞ 25 PSEG pf2.43 9.5 6 25¾ 25½ 25½— ½
91 79⅝ PSEG pf7.70 9.4 z1000 82½ 82½ 82½— ⅝
92⅝ 80 PSEG pf7.80 9.2 z1000 84⅜ 84⅜ 84⅜+1⅜
107 97 PSEG pf9.62 9.8 z50 98 98 98 +1
10⅛ 5⅛ Publick 103 6¼ 6⅜ 6½— ⅛
8⅝ 3½ Pueblo 4 22 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
7⅜ 4⅛ PR Cem 4 10 5⅛ 4⅞ 5 — ¼
18¼ 15⅝ PaSPL 1.56 9.4 8 68 16¾ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
48 24 Pullmn 1.60 4.7 6 99 34½ 34¼ 34¼+ ⅜
20½ 14⅝ Purex 1.16 7.4 7 49 16¼ 15¾ 15¾— ⅜
6¼ 2¼ PuritnFa 6 5 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
30⅞ 19⅝ Purolr 1.28 4.9 8 42 26½ 26 26⅛
27⅜ 20⅛ QuakO 1.20 4.9 7 87 24¾ 23⅞ 24¼+ ⅛
19⅛ 12¾ QuakStO .88 6.0 10 67 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝— ¼
21⅜ 18¾ Quanex 1 5.0 7 x41 20⅛ 20 20 — ⅛
12½ 4⅞ Questor .20 3.1 14 182 6⅞ 6¼ 6⅜— ⅜
27 19 QuestrofA 2 10. 5 20 20 20 — ½

— R—R—R —

33⅞ 23 RCA 1.40 5.3 7 1017 26¾ 26 26¼— ½
74 58½ RCA pf 4 6.7 14 60⅞ 60 60 — ⅞
17½ 9⅜ RTE .60 5.3 6 12 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜+ ⅛
20 9 RLC .56 3.9 5 233 14⅜ 14⅛ 14¼+ ⅛
16¼ 11 RalsPur .58 4.8 8 764 12⅛ 12 12⅛— ⅛
17 4 Ramad .12e 1.1 31 1219 11 10⅝ 10¾— ⅛
20¾ 16¼ Ranco .76 4.5 8 79 17 16½ 17 + ⅜
16¾ 5⅞ RapAm .40e 2.6 3 83 15⅜ 14¾ 15⅛+ ⅝
40¾ 24½ Raybt 1.60b 5.1 6 196 31⅜ 30¼ 31⅜+1⅛
27⅞ 14¾ Raymndin 1 6.6 4 82 15¼ 15 15⅛— ⅜
58⅜ 30⅞ Raythn 1.60 3.4 10 458 47⅜ 46¾ 47 —1⅜
32¾ 18⅝ ReadBat 1 5.0 6 47 20¼ 20 20 — ⅜
21⅞ 12¼ RltRef 1.93 12. 8 13 15½ 15⅜ 15½
7⅜ 3½ Redman .03e .5 4 136 5½ 5⅜ 5½+ ⅛
11⅝ 7⅛ ReeceCp .60 7.3 7 25 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅜
29⅞ 21⅞ ReevsB 1.80 6.2 4 110 29¼ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅝ ReichCh .74 6.3 6 48 12¼ 11¾ 11¾— ⅜
41 27⅞ ReinEl 1.50 4.6 8 111 33 32⅜ 32⅞— ⅜
39⅞ 25⅛ ReinGp 1.60b 4.2 4 246 38 37½ 37⅞— ⅜
27⅞ 23⅞ RelG pf 2.60 10. 10 25½ 25½ 25½+ ¼
28¾ 25 Relin pf2.68 10. 50 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
23½ 11¾ RepCo .32e 1.8 4 32 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅛
30 20⅛ RepFnS 1.50 5.5 4 10 27⅜ 27½ 27½— ¼
3 1⅜ RepMtg 50 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
27⅜ 21¼ RepStl 1.80a 7.0 4 130 25⅝ 25¼ 25⅝— ½
25⅛ 21 RepTex 1 4.8 6 160 21¼ 21 21 — ½
16⅝ 9 ResvOil .24 2.0 10 123 12 11¾ 11¾— ⅛
26¾ 19⅛ RsOil pf1.75 8.1 40 21¾ 21½ 21½— ⅜
31½ 17⅞ RevcoD .64 2.7 10 74 24 23⅛ 23⅜— ⅜
19⅛ 10½ Revere 5 63 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
59 37⅞ Revlon 1.30 2.6 13 801 50⅜ 49⅞ 50 — ⅜
20½ 11⅜ Rexham .60 3.4 9 54 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
21¼ 15¼ Rexnrd .96 5.3 6 80 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
65 53½ Reynln 3.80 6.6 7 x322 58 57¼ 57¼— ⅜
Revln pf wi 2038 49⅞ 48⅞ 48⅞
39¾ 24½ ReyMtl 1.80 5.2 6 103 35⅛ 34⅞ 34⅞—1
84 61½ ReyM pf4.50 6.1 4 73¼ 73¼ 73¼— ¼
25¼ 15¼ RichCo 1.20 6.4 5 13 19 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
31 19⅞ RchMer 1.06 4.8 8 577 23 22¼ 22¼— ⅞
22¼ 15⅞ RiegelT 1.50 8.5 6 19 18 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅝
35¾ 20⅛ RioGran .90 3.3 6 59 27⅜ 27 27¼— ⅛
18⅞ 12¾ RioGr pf .80 5.4 50 15 14¾ 14¾— ¼
26 16⅞ RiteAid .42 2.1 7 38 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞— ⅛
29½ 17 Robshw 1.20 6.2 6 40 19⅞ 19½ 19½— ⅜
35 22⅝ Robtsn 1.70 6.0 7 9 28¼ 27½ 28¼+ ¼
12⅞ 8½ Robins .40 4.3 8 120 9½ 9¼ 9⅜— ⅛
19½ 16½ RochG 1.44b 8.3 7 61 17½ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
20⅛ 15½ RochTl 1.56 8.8 7 73 18⅛ 17¾ 17¾— ¼
15¼ 10⅝ Rockowr 1 8.1 5 134 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
38 29⅝ Rockwl 2.40 6.3 7 1088 u38⅛ 37¾ 38 + ⅜
93¼ 72½ RkInt pf4.75 5.1 9 93 92 93 +1½
34 26½ RkInt pf1.35 3.9 3 u34½ 33¼ 34½+1
40¼ 28⅝ RohmH 1.52 4.2 8 x191 36⅜ 35⅝ 35⅝—1⅛
19⅞ 6⅝ Rohrind 6 67 16⅞ 16½ 16½— ⅜
23 14¾ Rollins .60 3.4 8 x11 18¼ 17¾ 17¾
59⅝ 25½ Rolm 31 137 59 58 58⅛—1⅛
6¼ 2½ Ronson 25 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
11⅜ 10⅛ Roper .90 8.0 5 32 11⅜ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
21½ 13 Rorer .76 4.9 13 x367 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
23 15 Ro. rio .50a 2.3 13 285 22 21½ 21¾+ ⅜
27¼ 12¼ Rowan .10 .5 10 88 18⅝ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
20⅞ 13 RC Cos 1.04 7.4 8 74 14½ 14 14 — ⅝
65½ 55⅝ RoylD 4.85e 7.8 6 366 62 61⅝ 62 — ⅛
34¼ 21¾ Rubbrm .76 3.1 10 x45 24½ 24 24¼
13⅝ 9¼ RussToo .88 8.8 8 98 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
23¾ 14⅞ RyanH 1 6.1 7 21 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅜+ ⅛
30⅜ 13¼ RyderS .80 3.4 7 167 24 23⅜ 23⅜— ⅜

— S—S—S —

10¾ 5⅛ SCA .35t 3.6 15 1798 10⅛ 9½ 9¾+ ⅜
23½ 15⅛ SCM 1.10 5.9 4 68 18⅞ 18⅝ 18½— ⅛
23¾ 6¼ SPSTec .50 2.9 25 29 17¼ 16⅞ 17 — ⅛
35⅞ 22½ Sabine .56 1.6 24 88 u36⅛ 35⅝ 35⅝— ¼
13 6¾ Safadin .32 3.3 10 131 9¾ 9⅝ 9¾
46 35⅜ Safewy 2.60 6.1 9 56 42⅞ 42⅝ 42⅞— ⅛
16¾ 9½ SagaCp .44 4.3 5 x105 10¼ 10 10¼
29⅞ 21¾ SJoMn 1.30 4.7 20 100 27½ 26¾ 27½+ ⅜
14 12⅛ StJoLP 1.26 9.9 7 11 13 12¾ 12¾
43⅜ 34⅛ StLSaF 2.50 6.7 5 1 37¾ 37¾ 37¼— ¼
12½ 10 SPaul 1e 9.2 41 10⅞ 10¾ 10⅞+ ⅛
35¼ 25½ StRegP 1.80 5.7 8 122 31⅝ 31½ 31⅝— ⅛
8¾ 5½ Salant .40 5.8 4 22 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
21¾ 9¼ Sambos .60 5.7 7 353 10¾ 10⅝ 10½
16⅞ 14¼ SDieGE 1.44 9.4 8 131 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅜+ ¼
16½ 9 SJuanR 1.05t 7.2 20 148 15¼ 14¼ 14½— ⅝
23¼ 12⅞ Sanders .40 2.3 9 42 17¾ 17⅜ 17⅝— ⅛
39½ 29⅝ SFeInd 2.20 6.8 5 125 32⅜ 32 32¼— ¼
10¼ 8 SFeIn pf .50 5.6 4 9 8¾ 9 + ⅛
40½ 22¾ SFeInt .60 2.2 10 240 27⅛ 26⅜ 26¾— ½
19⅝ 13 SalWel .72 4.8 7 28 14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞— ⅛
7½ 4 SaulRE 21 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
8½ 3¼ SavASIp 18 158 7⅜ 7½ 7½— ¼
15 6⅜ SavOnD .36 3.8 7 32 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ½
13⅛ 10⅛ SavEIP 1 8.9 4 11 11¼ 11 11¼+ ⅛
13⅛ 11½ SavE pf1.28 11. 2 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞
24¾ 11¾ Savin .50 3.6 3 94 14½ 13⅞ 14 — ⅜
8⅛ 4⅜ Saxon 8 497 5½ 5¼ 5½+ ⅛
6 2⅝ Schaefer 20 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
38 26¼ SchrPlo 1.24 4.2 8 542 30 29½ 29⅝— ⅛
16¾ 9¼ Schlitz .40 3.6 39 529 11⅞ 11 11 —1
101 64⅛ Schlmb 1.40 1.5 17 501 95⅞ 94 94⅝—1⅜
21⅛ 19¾ SCOA .80 4.2 8 41 20 d19 19⅛—1
7 3½ ScotLad .36r 8.2 32 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
36⅛ 22 ScotFet 1.60 6.1 6 72 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼— ½
21¾ 15⅝ ScotFd .64 3.6 7 x26 17¾ 17½ 17¾— ⅛
19¼ 12⅜ ScottP .84 5.0 7 536 17¼ 16¾ 16¾— ½
12⅝ 8⅛ Scottys .32 2.8 8 25 11¾ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
24⅞ 17¼ Scovill 1.40 7.5 6 182 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
59 42 Scovil pf2.50 5.6 1 44½ 44½ 44½+2
8⅞ 6⅛ Scudder 16 29 8½ 8⅜ 8½+ ⅛
9⅝ 8⅝ Scud pf .81e 9.4 x31 8⅝ d 8⅝ 8⅝+ ¼
15¼ 11⅛ SeaCA pf1.46 11. 14 13⅛ 13½ 13½
36⅜ 16⅝ SeaCont .42 1.8 6 x305 23½ 23 23⅛— ¼
35⅞ 23⅜ SeabCL 2.20 8.1 6 125 27⅜ 27 27¼— ⅛
15½ 5⅞ SeabWA .40b 2.9 5 193 14 13½ 13⅝— ⅜
31½ 23 Seafst .96 3.9 7 80 25¼ 24⅞ 24⅞— ⅛
30⅝ 20⅝ Seagrm 1.12 4.1 11 330 28⅛ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅝
17½ 9⅝ Seagrv .27e 1.8 8 32 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
29¼ 14⅜ SealPw 1.10 4.9 7 16 22⅝ 22¼ 22¼— ⅜
16⅛ 10⅝ SearleG .52 4.2 x358 12¾ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
28⅛ 19¾ Sears 1.12a 5.5 8 2857 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
14¼ 7¼ Seatrain 14 121 8⅜ 8 8 — ⅜
48¼ 27¼ Sedco .64 2.2 7 166 29⅞ 28⅝ 28½—1
15⅞ 11⅛ SeigLt 1.20b 9.5 6 14 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ SvCpInt .28 3.9 5 20 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
15⅝ 7⅞ Shakspr .48 5.6 6 13 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
28⅜ 11⅛ Shaklee .74 5.2 5 76 14⅞ 14⅛ 14¼— ⅝
34½ 16⅜ Shapell .15 .6 3 9 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅝+ ⅛
17½ 5¼ SharonSt .40 3.9 3 117 10½ 10¼ 10¼— ¼
37⅞ 28½ ShellOil 2 6.3 6 203 31⅞ 31⅛ 31⅛— ½
47⅛ 37⅞ ShellT 1.33e 2.9 8 11 46⅜ 46⅛ 46⅛
14⅝ 8⅞ ShelGlo .70 7.0 4 26 10⅛ 10 10 — ¼
21¼ 14¾ ShelG pf1.35 8.3 5 16¼ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
31⅝ 19⅝ Shrwin 38 24 23⅜ 23¾— ⅛
58 44 Shrw pf 4.40 9.0 y100 49 49 49 — ⅜
14⅝ 12½ SierPac 1.22 9.0 7 41 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
27⅜ 19⅛ Signal .80 3.3 6 242 24⅞ 24¼ 24⅝— ⅞
38⅜ 28⅜ Signode 1.48 4.6 7 7 32⅜ 32 32 — ⅜
21⅛ 16 SimPrec .24 1.4 14 187 17¾ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
14⅞ 8⅛ SimpPat .56 5.1 11 505 11 10⅞ 11
24⅛ 13⅞ Singer .80 5.7 4 128 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅜
40¼ 30¼ Singr pf3.50 11. 2 33⅛ 33 33 + ⅛
30⅞ 20¼ Skaggs .80 3.1 9 196 26⅜ 26 26 — ⅝
28⅞ 11¾ Skil Cp .40e 1.4 9 17 28⅜ 28⅛ 28⅜
17⅛ 9½ Skyline .48 4.4 8 41 11⅛ 11 11 — ¼
24⅞ 14⅛ SmithA 1.40 7.8 3 30 18⅜ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
50½ 33⅛ SmithInt .92 2.1 8 62 44 43¾ 44 — ⅛
102½ 46⅞ Smtkin 2.40 2.7 16 424 89 87¼ 87¾—1⅜
22 14½ SmithTr .80 4.9 4 2 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅜— ⅛
26¼ 16½ Smucker 1 5.1 7 17 20 19½ 19½— ½
44⅞ 27⅜ SnapOn 1.28 3.2 14 52 40½ 40¼ 40½— ¼
9¼ 7 SonyCp .15e 1.9 13 184 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
63 44⅛ SooLin 4.60e 7.4 7 41 u63½ 61⅞ 62 — ⅜
21½ 19½ SooLin wi 17 21½ 21⅛ 21¼+ ⅜
6½ 2⅝ SoAtlTr 24 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝— ⅛
19 16 SCrEG 1.68 9.7 8 94 17½ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
29¼ 24⅝ SCrE pf2.50 9.4 1 26½ 26½ 26½— ½
20¾ 17 SoJerin 1.68 9.0 8 2 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅝— ⅛
45⅜ 20⅝ Soutdwn .60 1.6 7 69 39⅛ 38⅜ 38¼+ ¼
15⅞ 9⅝ SoetBk .60 4.8 6 13 12½ 12⅜ 12½
9¼ 7⅛ SoetPS 1.17t 15. 7 14 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
27 22⅞ SoCalE 2.48 9.3 8 578 27 26¾ 26¾— ⅛
17⅛ 13¼ SouthCo 1.54 11. 9 1552 14⅛ 13⅞ 14 — ⅛
20⅞ 17⅜ SoInGE 8.3 6 49 18⅜ 18 18¼+ ⅛
38⅞ 28⅝ SoNRes 1.25 3.6 7 148 35 33¾ 34½+1
39½ 34½ SNETel 3.20 8.6 6 16 37¾ 36⅞ 37⅛— ⅛
34⅛ 25 SouPac 2.40 8.7 6 118 27⅝ 27½ 27⅝— ⅛
57¼ 44½ SouRy 3.20 6.6 6 60 49¼ 48⅛ 48⅛—1¼
SoRy pf wi2.60 8.7 1 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞
26⅜ 18½ SoUnCo 1.76 8.5 6 15 20⅞ 20½ 20⅞+ ⅛
34¾ 22⅜ Soutind .72b 2.7 9 179 26⅝ 26⅛ 26½— ⅛
55½ 38⅝ SouRoyl 1 2.0 13 128 51 49½ 49½—2
30½ 15⅝ SwtAir .28 1.1 5 71 25⅞ 25⅜ 25⅜
29⅜ 23⅜ SwtBsh 1.24 4.9 7 14 25⅝ 25 25 + ¼
17 8½ SwtFore .30 2.1 4 x290 15 14 14⅛— ⅛
32½ 20 SwtFI pf1.50 5.5 26 29 27⅜ 27⅜—1⅜
15⅝ 13¼ SwtPS 1.28 9.1 9 301 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
17⅝ 12½ SparIF .40 2.5 7 73 16⅛ 16 16 + ⅛
15½ 8⅞ Sparton .60 5.2 11 15 11⅛ 11½ 11½— ⅛
26⅜ 15⅛ SpectPh 15 37 23⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛—1⅜
23½ 14⅜ SperryH 1 6.7 5 3 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
38⅜ 32½ SperyH pf 3 9.4 1 32 d32 32 — ½
49⅜ 32⅝ SperryR 1.32 2.9 7 844 45⅛ 44½ 45⅛—1⅜
20⅞ 12⅝ SpragsM 1.05 6.9 8 16 15⅜ 15¼ 15¼— ¼
27 19⅝ SquarD 1.50 6.5 8 230 23⅝ 23¼ 23¼— ⅛
37⅞ 22 Squibb 1.08 3.6 12 576 30⅞ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅜
13⅞ 12¼ StaRite .70 6.0 6 16 12⅞ d11¾ 11⅞— ⅝
23 16½ Statev 1 5.2 15 69 19¼ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
29⅜ 22½ StBrnd 1.36 5.4 10 338 25⅝ 24⅞ 25 — ⅛
35 21¾ StBPnt .56 2.6 10 211 22 21¾ 21¾— ¼
20½ 11⅝ StdMotA .64 3.9 8 3 16⅜ 16¼ 16¼
48⅞ 36¾ StOilCl 2.80 6.1 7 357 46⅛ 45¾ 46 — ½
58½ 44 StOInd 3 5.3 8 774 56½ 55½ 56⅛— ⅝
47¼ 28⅞ StOilOh .88 1.9 11 654 45⅞ 44⅝ 45½— ⅛
64 57⅝ SOOh pf3.75 6.5 z20 57⅝ 57⅝ 57⅝
12¼ 6 StPacCp .50b 6.2 4 43 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛— ¼
17⅞ 12⅞ Standex .65 4.1 7 x42 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅜
29 22¼ StanW 1.08 4.8 7 61 23 22½ 22½— ½
29⅜ 22⅜ Starret 1.32 4.8 6 11 27½ 27⅜ 27⅜+ ⅛
5⅝ 3⅛ StMulInv 22 89 5 4⅞ 4⅞
12⅝ 9⅝ StaMSe 1.05 9.8 14 11 10¾ 10¾
49⅛ 35¼ StaufCh 2 4.9 7 125 41½ 41⅛ 41⅛— ¼
13 8⅞ Sterchl .56a 5.7 5 5 10 9¾ 9¾— ¼
8 6⅛ SterlBcp .66 8.9 8 5 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅛
19⅛ 12¾ SterlDg .77 4.8 10 1181 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 — ⅛
4⅞ 3⅛ SterPre .12b 3.6 10 34 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜
25½ 12⅜ StermanI .50 2.1 11 467 24⅜ 23⅞ 24⅛
18⅞ 13⅞ StevenJ 1.20b 8.6 7 56 13⅞ 13¾ 13⅞+ ⅛
38⅝ 27½ StewWa 2.10 6.9 6 33 30⅞ 30½ 30⅝— ⅛
31½ 17¾ StokVC 1.32 4.8 9 53 28 27¾ 27¾— ¼
13 10⅞ StokVC pf 1 8.6 z20 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
54¼ 42⅛ StoneW 2.75r 5.9 8 8 46½ 46¼ 46¼— ⅛
26⅞ 10⅞ StonCon .60 2.5 10 167 24¾ 24¼ 24¼— ⅜
20⅛ 13 StopSho 1.10 7.0 4 12 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
38⅞ 17⅛ StorTec 18 1280 34⅞ 32⅝ 34⅛+1⅛
35¼ 22⅞ StorerB 1.30 4.0 8 37 32⅝ 32⅜ 32⅜— ⅛
17¾ 12½ StridRit 1 7.2 6 7 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
32⅞ 27⅞ StuWor 1.25 4.3 5 39 29⅛ 29 29⅛— ⅛
5 2¾ SuavSho .20 5.7 14 15 3½ 3⅜ 3½
23¼ 16⅛ SubPrG 1.32 6.6 6 175 20 20 20
17⅞ 19⅛ SunChm .60 2.3 5 4 26⅛ 26 26
27¼ 19 SunEl .60 2.5 14 43 24⅜ 24 24⅛— ⅛
47⅜ 35⅛ SunCo 2.80 6.6 6 x350 43 42½ 42½— ⅜
48⅛ 36⅛ SunC pf 2.25 5.1 x14 44¼ 43¾ 43¾— ⅜
24⅝ 16⅞ Sunbm 1.40 7.0 7 656 20 19¼ 19⅞+ ⅛
24⅝ 19 Sundstr .80 3.5 8 55 23 22⅜ 22⅝— ⅛
14 9 SunsM .20a 1.6 23 50 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼
20¼ 15⅝ SuprVal .54 3.3 8 98 16¼ 16 16⅛— ⅛
337 241 SuprOil 2.80 .9 34 x16 312 309 312 —2¼
16⅜ 9⅛ SupmkG .42 3.5 5 58 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
31 19⅝ Supm pf1.30 4.6 4 28 28 28 +1
13¼ 5 Suscp 3 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅛
11⅞ 7¾ SutroM .90e 10. 9 53 9¼ 8⅞ 9 — ⅛
29⅝ 15⅛ Swank 1.40a 6.2 7 5 22⅞ 22¾ 22¾— ⅛
21¼ 14½ Sybron .96 5.4 8 76 18⅛ 17¾ 17¾—1⅛
40¼ 30 Sybrn pf2.40 7.2 2 33½ 33½ 33½— ½
16 7⅝ Systron .10 1.0 8 20 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛

— T—T—T —

20⅜ 10⅝ TRE .84 5.7 12 18 14¾ 14¾ 14¾— ⅛
47⅜ 29⅝ TRW 1.80 5.2 7 x110 34⅞ 34½ 34½— ⅜
92⅞ 68¼ TRW pf 4.40 5.7 x1 76⅞ 76⅞ 76⅞—1
81 62 TRW pf4.50 6.8 1 66½ 66½ 66½—2½
25¼ 17½ TaftBrd .60 2.9 7 26 20¾ 20½ 20⅝— ⅛
5 1¾ Talcott 12 3 3 3
15⅞ 10⅝ Talley 1 9.1 7 89 11¼ 11 11 — ⅛
15⅝ 11⅛ Talley pf 1 8.6 14 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
21⅛ 16⅛ TampE 1.32 7.5 7 151 17¾ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
34⅜ 19¾ Tandy 8 717 25¾ 24½ 25 — ¾
30⅞ 12½ Tandycft 10 63 23¾ 23 23⅜— ⅛
13¾ 7¼ Tappan .28 2.6 10 108 11⅛ 10½ 10¾— ⅛
17⅝ 8¼ Technr .40 3.3 136 12¼ 12 12⅛— ⅛
15½ 7⅜ Tchncolr .60 6.9 8 36 11⅞ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
14⅜ 7⅝ Technicn 10 93 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
54 32½ Tektrnx .64 1.3 14 90 51 50½ 50½— ⅛
10⅛ 6 Telecor 7 108 9¾ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
126⅜ 67 Teledn 9.14t 7.9 6 432 115½ 113¼ 115⅛+ ⅜
14⅞ 8½ Telprmt 20 383 13⅜ 13¼ 13⅜— ⅛
9¼ 3 Telex 10 325 6 5⅝ 5⅞— ⅛
34½ 28¾ Tenneco 2.20 7.3 7 540 30⅛ 29⅞ 30 — ¼
89½ 81⅛ Tenc pr 7.40 8.7 3 84⅜ 84⅜ 84⅜
12⅛ 6⅜ Tesoro 5 69 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
25⅝ 19⅞ Tesor pf2.16 9.7 31 22⅜ 22⅛ 22⅛— ½
27⅝ 22⅛ Texaco 2 8.4 7 2222 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
41¾ 35 TexCm 1.40 3.8 8 4 37 37 37
47 32 TexEst 2.30 5.9 7 156 39⅞ 39 39 — ⅜
27⅜ 25⅜ TxET pf2.40 9.1 5 26½ 26⅛ 26½+ ½
30¼ 26¼ TxET pf2.87 10. 62 27⅝ 27½ 27½— ⅛
48⅝ 34⅝ TexGT 2.64 6.9 7 201 38⅞ 38⅛ 38⅛— ⅜
47¾ 34⅝ TxGs pf1.50 3.9 1 38 38 38 — ¼
21 16 TexInd .60 3.1 5 92 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅜— ⅛
92½ 61⅝ TexInst 2 2.4 13 213 82⅜ 81⅝ 82¼— ⅜
11⅛ 5⅝ TexInt 17 162 8 7⅝ 7⅝
36½ 24⅝ TexOGs .36b 1.0 9 132 35⅜ 34⅝ 35 — ¼
57 39⅞ TxPcLd .40e .9 15 10 46½ 46½ 46½
22¼ 18 TexUtil 1.52 7.7 8 1265 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ 15¼ Texsgif 1.20 5.2 17 96 22⅞ 22⅜ 22⅞+ ⅛
44⅛ 35¼ Texgif pf 3 7.3 4 41¼ 41¼ 41¼— ¼
13½ 2¼ Textl Ind 9 152 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
35 22⅛ Textron 1.80 7.1 6 89 26 25½ 25½— ⅜
38½ 27 Textr pf2.08 7.4 5 28⅜ 28¼ 28¼— ⅛
39⅜ 24 Thiokol 1.30 4.1 8 93 32⅜ 31⅝ 31⅝—1
48⅛ 33⅝ ThmBet 1.32 3.2 13 87 41¼ 40½ 40⅝— ⅝
14⅝ 8¼ ThomIn .52b 5.2 6 54 10¼ 9⅞ 10
33⅜ 20 ThmJW 1.50 6.8 5 55 22½ 22 22⅛
16 7⅛ Thrifty .52 3.6 12 x52 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅜— ⅛
29 17⅝ Ticor 1.28 5.8 5 x127 22¾ 22 22⅛— ¼
28⅛ 19¼ Tidwatr .80 3.8 8 186 21⅜ 21 21¼
24⅛ 15⅝ TigerInt .60 2.7 6 362 23¼ 22½ 22½—1
50⅜ 33⅝ Timeln 1.50 4.0 7 325 39⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝—1⅝
38½ 28⅝ TimI pfA1.57 5.6 5 28 d27¾ 28 —2
32⅞ 28⅝ TimI pfB1.57 5.6 6 29 d28¼ 28¼— ⅜
35⅜ 22⅛ TimesM 1.20 3.9 9 135 32⅛ 30⅜ 30⅜—1½
56¼ 41 Timkn 2.60a 4.8 7 3 53⅜ 53⅜ 53⅜+ ⅛
9 5 TobinP 3 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
34½ 12¾ ToddSh 7 27 24½ 24 24 — ⅜
18½ 12¾ Tokheim .60 3.5 8 x58 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ½
25½ 20⅝ TolEdis 2.20 9.8 6 44 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝— ⅛
26¼ 21½ TolEd pf2.36 10. 5 23½ 23½ 23½
25 20⅛ TolEd pf2.21 9.9 1 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 7⅜ TonkaCp .48 4.5 16 10¾ 10⅝ 10⅝
14⅝ 8⅛ TootRol .40b 3.5 7 16 11⅛ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
21⅞ 17⅜ ToroCo .60 2.7 11 144 u22½ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅜
26⅜ 14⅛ Tracor .40 2.1 7 95 19¼ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅜
21⅜ 20⅝ Trane n 7 33 20½ d20 20 — ⅜
38¼ 27¾ TranUn 2.12 7.0 6 x19 30½ 30¼ 30¼— ⅛
30⅝ 11⅛ TWC 4 551 16⅛ 15⅝ 16 — ⅛
23½ 17⅛ TWC pf 2 10. x5 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 15⅝ TWC pf 1.90 12. x30 16¼ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
19⅜ 12⅞ Transm 1 6.0 5 410 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ¼
23¼ 19½ Tranlnc 2 9.5 8 21⅜ 21 21 — ⅛
24⅛ 16⅝ Transco 1.10 4.8 10 322 23½ 22¾ 22¾— ⅛
12⅞ 7½ Transcn .60 5.5 6 55 11 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
104¾ 97¼ TrG pf 10.32 10. z110 100 100 100 +1
98 91½ TrGP pf8.64 8.9 z200 97⅛ 97⅛ 97⅛
27⅞ 23½ TrGP pf2.50 10. 42 25 25 25 — ⅛
18⅛ 11¾ TrnsOh .40b 2.6 4 13 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
29⅞ 21 Tranwy 1.60 7.5 5 128 22¼ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅞
40⅝ 26½ Travlrs 2.08 5.9 4 529 36 35⅜ 35⅜— ⅜
44⅞ 32⅛ Travelr pf 2 5.1 3 39 39 39 — ¼
20⅜ 17⅛ TriCon 2.07e 12. 114 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
3⅞ 1⅜ TriSoM 7 118 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
13½ 7⅛ Triaind .10r 1.1 16 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
24¾ 14¾ TriaPc .72 4.6 5 88 16¼ 15½ 15⅝— ½
11¾ 6⅝ Trico .16 2.0 7 35 8⅛ 8 8
25 15⅞ TrinityIn 1 4.9 6 106 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼— ¼
17¼ 14⅛ TucsnG 1.42 8.9 8 276 16 15⅞ 16 — ⅛
40¾ 21⅜ TCFox 1.20a 3.7 4 102 32⅜ 31½ 32½+ ¼
24½ 15⅝ TwinDs 1 4.8 7 x3 21 20¾ 20¾— ½
23¾ 13⅛ TycoLab .80 4.6 3 34 17⅜ 17½ 17½— ⅛
19¼ 13⅞ TylerCp .45 2.6 8 30 17¼ 16⅝ 17 — ⅛
34⅝ 17 Tymshr 15 176 32⅝ 32 32¼— ⅛

— U—U—U —

45⅝ 19⅞ UAL .80 2.9 2 693 27⅝ 27 27¼— ¼
23⅞ 16⅛ UGI 1.56 8.7 7 9 18¼ 18 18
22¼ 14 UMC 1.20 8.2 6 55 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
34¼ 16 UNCRes .40 1.9 7 317 21⅛ 20¾ 20¾— ⅛
31⅜ 17 UVInd 1 3.4 6 780 29⅜ 29½ 29¾+ ⅛
89 60¼ UVIn pf5.50 6.4 1 86½ 86½ 86½+ ½
73 41⅜ UVIn pf1.26 1.8 7 69½ 69 69½+ ½
14⅝ 9⅝ Unarco .76 7.3 5 3 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
29⅞ 12⅞ UnBncp .92 3.1 11 81 29¾ 29⅛ 29¼+ ⅛
51⅞ 36½ UCamp 2.40 5.1 9 284 48⅝ 47½ 47½—1⅛
43¼ 33⅜ UnCarb 2.80 7.8 6 350 36⅛ 35⅞ 35⅞— ⅜
11¼ 6½ UnCmrce .20 2.1 11 110 9½ 9¼ 9½+ ½
7 3⅞ UnionCp .24t 5.3 7 42 4⅜ 4½ 4½— ⅛
15⅜ 13¼ UnElec 1.44 9.8 8 105 14⅝ 14 14⅜+ ¼
49½ 39⅜ UnEl pf4.50 10. z40 44½ 44½ 44½+1
24⅝ 20⅛ UnEl pf2.13 10. 2 21¼ 21 21¼+ ½
28⅜ 25⅛ UnEl pf2.72 10. 10 26½ 26⅜ 26½+ ⅜
58½ 46⅛ UnOCal 2.40 4.3 6 123 56⅜ 55⅝ 55⅝— ¾
60¼ 40⅝ UPacC 2.30 4.3 10 350 54⅜ 53⅞ 54 — ⅜
20⅝ 14½ UPac pf .47 2.5 12 19 18¾ 19 + ½
8½ 5 Uniroyal 446 7⅜ 7 7 — ¼
85 42 Uniryl pf 8 13. z1010 61⅜ 60½ 61⅜+1⅜
15½ 6¼ UnBrnd .15e 1.6 7 268 10 9 9½— ⅛
21¾ 11¼ UBrd pf1.20 10. 6 12⅛ 12 12 — ¼
38¾ 29⅝ UEnRs 2.08 5.4 6 135 38½ 38⅛ 38¼— ⅛
26½ 13⅝ UFinCal 1.13 5.0 5 70 23⅜ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
23½ 13⅝ UnGrty .12 .5 8 423 21⅝ 21⅜ 22 — ¼
28⅛ 22½ UIllum 2.56 10. 8 24 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ¼
22 12½ UnitInd .85b 5.8 5 2 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
19⅛ 8¾ UnitInn .22 1.8 6 110 12⅞ 12½ 12½— ⅜
13⅛ 11 UJerBk 1.04 8.9 5 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾
2¾ 1⅜ UnPkMn 24 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ¼
22¼ 14 UnRefg .72 3.4 5 43 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
16¾ 14⅛ USFoS 1.58e 10. 4 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜
37⅛ 29 USFid 2 6.2 4 215 32⅜ 32⅜ 32⅜— ½
33⅞ 21 USGyps 1.80 6.6 4 99 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ¼
30⅝ 22⅛ USGy pf1.80 7.0 6 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝
13⅛ 6¼ USHom .52 5.4 4 195 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
10 6⅛ USInd .64 7.8 5 146 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ¼
20⅛ 12¾ USLease .52 3.8 5 142 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜
7 4⅞ US Rty 83 5⅜ 5 5 — ⅛
30½ 19⅞ USShoe 1.32 6.0 5 3 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞
30⅞ 21⅛ USSteel 1.60 .4 8 x683 24¼ 23⅜ 23⅜— ⅛
37 27 USTobc 1.84 5.2 12 26 35½ 34⅜ 35¼+ ½
52½ 33½ UnTech 2.20 5.8 7 623 38⅛ 37⅞ 38¼— ⅛
140½ 101¼ UTch pf7.32 6.7 1 109 109 109 +1¼
70½ 49¼ UTch pf3.87 7.4 132 53½ 52¼ 52¼—1⅜
20 17⅜ UnITel 1.44 7.4 8 206 19⅝ 19⅜ 19½— ⅛
20⅞ 10⅝ Unitrod .20 1.2 9 41 17⅛ 16⅝ 17 — ⅛
9⅝ 6⅞ Univar .56 8.3 6 x24 7⅛ d 6⅞ 6¾— ¼
22 16 UnivFd .96 4.9 8 28 19⅞ 19½ 19⅝— ⅛
24 15⅜ UnLeaf 1.04 5.5 7 4 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅛
56 32⅛ Upjohn 1.52 3.3 11 1044 46⅛ 45⅝ 45⅝— ⅜
25 16 USLIFE .64 2.8 7 166 22⅞ 22⅜ 22⅜
11⅞ 9⅛ UslifeF .96a 9.6 38 10 9¾ 10
19¾ 17 UtaPL 1.76 9.0 10 600 19⅝ 19⅜ 19½
32⅝ 27½ UtPL pf2.80 9.6 6 29¼ 29¼ 29¼

— V—V—V —

21⅜ 16½ VF Cp 1.40 7.9 6 7 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 10⅝ VSI Cp .60 3.2 7 5 19 18¾ 18⅞— ⅛
9¾ 4¾ Valleyln .40 7.3 17 52 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
16⅛ 10½ VanDrn .92 6.8 6 9 13⅜ 13½ 13½
21¾ 11¼ Varian .40 2.5 59 128 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞—1
15 7½ Varo .32 3.7 4 79 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
20⅜ 16⅞ Veeco 7 x55 19 17¾ 17¾—1½
9⅜ 4 Vendo 10 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
3⅞ 1¾ Venice 25 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
14⅜ 11¾ VestSe 1.36e 11. 19 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
29⅜ 17¼ Viacom .25 .9 16 51 28⅛ 27⅜ 27⅜— ½
15⅜ 13½ VaEPw 1.32 9.2 8 1052 14⅜ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
105¾ 96 VaEP pf9.75 9.8 z10 99½ 99½ 99½+1½
30⅞ 27 VaEP pf2.90 10. 4 28⅝ 28½ 28½+ ¼
81 70¼ VaEP pf7.20 9.8 z2500 73½ 73½ 73½+1½
84½ 71¾ VaEP pf7.45 10. z150 76 74⅝ 74⅝—1⅜
16 7¾ Vornado 59 189 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
16 8¼ VulcInc .68 5.6 5 4 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅜
37¼ 23 VulcnM 1.60 5.2 7 35 31⅛ 31 31

— W—W—W —

37½ 17½ WUI .60 1.8 12 248 35 34 34 —1
22½ 10 Wabash .50 3.4 6 74 15⅜ 14¾ 14¾—1
21 15½ Wachov .76 4.4 8 66 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
7 3½ WachRty 38 4 3⅞ 3⅞
29⅜ 17¼ WalMrt .22 .9 13 17 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅜+ ⅛
30½ 17¼ Walgrn 1.40 5.3 7 13 26⅝ 26½ 26½— ¼
38 27 WlkrA 1.60a 4.5 8 247 35⅞ 35⅜ 35⅜
33⅜ 18⅝ WallBus .84 3.5 8 62 24¼ 23⅞ 23⅞— ¼
29⅝ 17⅜ WalMu 1.20b 5.7 4 17 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝
35½ 26⅛ WaltJm 1.60 5.9 5 242 27 26½ 27
37½ 27½ WaltJ pf1.60 5.7 3 28½ 28¼ 28¼— ⅜
12⅝ 7 WardFd 8 24 10½ 10¼ 10¼— ⅜
13⅞ 7¾ Warnaco 7 82 10⅞ 10½ 10⅝— ⅛
32⅝ 21¼ WarnS 1.60 6.7 6 4 24¼ 23¾ 23¾— ¼
57½ 30⅝ WrnCom 1 2.2 8 102 46 44¾ 45 —1¼
32½ 22⅞ WarnrL 1.20 4.9 9 x1621 24½ 23⅞ 24¼— ¼
27 22⅛ WashGs 2.28 9.8 9 4 23⅜ 23¼ 23⅜
31⅛ 19⅝ WshNat 1.20 4.8 6 5 24⅞ 24⅞ 24⅞
39¼ 30½ WasN pf2.50 7.4 1 34 34 34
37⅛ 20⅜ WashStl 1.40 3.8 10 224 37 36½ 36¾— ¼
24¼ 20⅝ WshWt 2 8.6 7 27 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
31⅞ 18½ WasteM .50 1.7 12 168 29¼ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅝
26¼ 15 WalkInJ .40 2.2 13 7 18½ 18¼ 18¼— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅜ WayGos .48 8.3 8 15 5⅞ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
9⅞ 4⅜ WeanUn .20 3.5 5 10 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
13¾ 12⅛ Wean pf1.26 9.6 8 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
38 10⅞ WebbD .20e 1.1 12 375 18⅜ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅛
40⅝ 26¼ WeisMkt 1.20 3.2 9 6 37⅛ 37¼ 37¼
33¼ 24⅜ WellsF 1.40 5.0 5 55 28⅛ 28 28 — ½
15 10¼ WelFM 1.20e 9.4 9 13 13 12¾ 12¾— ⅛
40 31½ WIPtPe 2.80 8.5 5 64 33¼ 32⅝ 33 — ⅜
11⅛ 8⅛ WstctT .72 7.4 8 3 9¾ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 7½ WnAirL .40 4.6 3 525 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
37 23¼ WAir pf 2 8.1 262 25⅞ 24¾ 24¾— ⅞
30½ 23 WnBnc 1.36 5.1 6 265 26½ 26⅝ 26½
29 20¼ WnCaNA .40 1.7 9 48 24⅜ 23⅞ 23⅞— ½
40⅛ 21½ WPacIn 1 2.6 5 40 38⅛ 37⅞ 38⅛
24⅛ 15 WnPubl .88 3.6 14 250 24½ 24¼ 24⅛+ ⅛
22 14⅛ WUnion 1.40 9.0 6 176 15¾ 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
12⅛ 9⅛ WUn depf1.18 11. 16 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝— ⅛
25¾ 21 WUTI pf2.56 11. 9 23¼ 23⅛ 23¼+ ⅛
25 16 WestaEl .97 5.5 6 x396 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
54½ 42 Wstg pf3.80 8.9 v30 42½ 42½ 42½— ½
30¾ 22⅛ Wstvac 1.32 5.0 7 51 27 26¼ 26¼— ½
24⅛ 15⅛ Weybrg 1.08 5.9 5 2 18¼ 18¼ 18¼
31⅛ 20⅝ Weyerhr 1 3.5 9 682 29⅜ 28⅞ 28¾—1
47½ 36⅛ Weyr pf2.80 6.8 x13 41⅜ 41¼ 41¼—1⅛
41 27⅜ WheelF 1.20 4.0 9 39 30½ 30 30
44⅛ 33 WheelF pf 2 6.1 2 33½ 33 33
16½ 8¼ WheelPit 4 46 16 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
49⅛ 32 WhelPit pf5 13. z100 40 40 40 — ⅛
24⅞ 17½ Whirlpl 1.20 6.7 6 642 17⅞ 17½ 17⅞
24⅞ 16⅞ WhitC 1.30 6.2 5 282 21⅜ 20⅞ 21 — ¼
44 37 WhitC pfC 3 8.1 2 37¼ 37¼ 37¼
15⅛ 5⅜ WhiteMt 192 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
18¾ 7⅛ Whittak .50 4.0 6 322 13¼ 12½ 12⅝— ⅞
19½ 11⅝ Wickes .92 6.3 5 x178 14¾ 14½ 14½+ ⅛
12 6½ Wiebldt .44 5.3 8 24 8⅜ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
23¾ 14 Williams 1 5.8 15 295 17½ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
10 6 WilshrO .14 1.9 20 35 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
31⅞ 28½ WinDx 1.44 4.6 10 23 31¼ 30⅞ 31¼+ ¼
7⅞ 3 Winnbgo 38 53 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
13⅞ 9¾ WinterJ 1 9.5 12 13 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ⅛
29½ 25 WisEP 2.24 8.6 7 237 26⅜ 25⅞ 26 — ¼
23 19 WisGas 1.92 9.2 7 x8 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
28⅞ 25¼ WisG pf2.55 9.6 x160 26⅜ 26¼ 26½+1
21⅞ 18⅛ WiscPL 1.76 9.0 9 17 19⅝ 19½ 19½
21¼ 17⅞ WiscPS 1.62 8.3 7 185 19⅝ 19½ 19½— ⅛
24⅞ 18⅞ Witco 1.20 5.8 5 43 21⅛ 20¾ 20¾— ⅛
17⅛ 10 WitrR .80 6.7 5 181 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅞+ ⅛
12½ 4⅞ WolvrW .30 2.5 9 667 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
19⅜ 12⅛ Wometc .60 4.1 8 43 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
30⅜ 15⅜ WoodPt .40 1.4 13 275 29⅛ 28⅜ 28⅝—1⅛
23 17⅛ Wolwth 1.40 7.0 5 153 20¼ 19⅝ 19⅞— ⅛
32⅝ 26½ Wolw pf2.20 7.6 2 29 29 29 — ⅜
12⅝ 4⅝ WorldAir 48 34 7⅝ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
77½ 56⅜ Wrigly 2.40a 3.6 8 9 66⅛ 66¼ 66¼—1
19⅞ 8⅛ Wurltzr .48 4.4 6 25 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
19⅛ 10⅝ Wylain .80 6.1 6 25 13⅛ 13 13⅛— ⅛
11½ 6 WyleLb .36 4.5 5 16 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
7⅜ 2 Wyly 59 5 4⅞ 4⅞

— X—Y—Z —

64 40½ Xerox 2 3.5 10 820 56⅝ 56⅛ 56⅜— ⅜
50⅜ 23 XTRA 1.04 3.0 3 47 35⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛—1⅜
24¾ 10 Yates .20 1.1 7 2 19 19 19 — ¼
21⅞ 14¼ ZaleCo 1 6.2 7 31 16½ 16¼ 16¼— ⅜
18⅞ 10¼ Zapata .30b 2.4 20 109 12⅝ 12 12¼— ⅛
17⅞ 8½ ZayreCp 4 70 11⅝ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
19⅛ 11⅛ ZenithR 1 7.4 32 166 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅜
19½ 12½ Zurnlnd .68 4.4 7 12 15⅜ 15¼ 15⅜— ⅛

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.30	2.07½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.42	0.33
Copper elect., lb	80⅝-83¼	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.1408	6.0222
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.140	4.895
Gold N.Y., oz	243.10	175.95
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
February 5, 1979	1,027.40 f	N.A.

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 5, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg

MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Mar 5.69 5.76 5.69 5.75 +.05
May 6.68 6.80 6.65 6.79 +.10
Nov 5.60 5.60 5.60 5.60 .
May 7.90 7.90 7.90 7.90 .
Est. sales: 737; sales Fri. 707.
Total open interest Fri. 12,252 up 144 from Thur.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.
Mar 128.89 129.10 128.00 127.75 —1.00
May 125.75 126.40 124.50 124.71 —1.43
Jul 125.95 126.10 124.25 124.29 —1.42
Sep 125.70 125.75 123.75 123.93 —1.72
Dec 124.00 124.25 122.50 122.50 —2.06
Mar 124.00 124.00 122.00 121.01 —3.51
May 123.50 123.50 122.20 120.31 —4.00
Est. sales: 700; sales Fri. 1,370.
Total open interest Fri. 7,763 up 278 from Thur.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Mar 8.33 8.39 8.27 8.30 +0.01
May 8.69 8.73 8.63 8.64 +0.01
Jul 8.93 8.96 8.87 8.89 +0.01
Sep 9.13 9.18 9.10 9.11 +0.02
Oct 9.25 9.28 9.20 9.22 +0.02
Mar 9.90 9.92 9.83 9.88 +0.07
Est. sales: 6,400; sales Fri. 3,944.
Total open interest Fri. 35,530 up 313 from Thur.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Mar 145.80 150.25 144.95 149.75 +2.75
May 141.81 152.50 147.20 151.75 +2.30
Jul 150.70 153.85 149.60 153.95 +2.45
Sep 151.55 156.25 150.60 155.80 +3.00
Dec 154.25 158.85 153.60 158.80 +3.15
Mar 156.00 160.25 155.75 160.80 .
Est. sales: 1,452; sales Fri. 630.
Total open interest Fri. 7,442 off 168 from Thur.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Mar 116.60 118.70 116.50 116.90 —4.60
May 119.25 121.00 119.15 119.55 —4.15
Jul 121.00 122.00 120.50 120.75 —4.45
Sep 121.50 123.00 121.00 121.90 —3.90
Nov 118.00 118.00 117.10 117.50 —3.40
Jan 111.30 111.50 110.25 111.35 —2.15
Mar 110.75 111.25 110.75 111.25 —2.25
Est. sales: 1,000; sales Fri. 1,463.
Total open interest Fri. 8,194 off 162 from Thur.

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Mar 63.85 63.89 62.70 62.96 —0.49
May 66.00 66.15 65.05 65.22 —0.42
Jul 67.50 67.60 66.60 66.76 —0.39
Oct 65.15 65.25 64.55 64.60 —0.40
Dec 63.93 63.95 63.35 63.65 —0.07
Mar 65.00 65.00 64.90 64.79 .
May 65.72 65.72 65.72 65.65 .
Est. sales: 5,050; sales Fri. 4,927.
Total open interest Fri. 35,467 off 89 from Thur.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Feb 85.85 85.85 85.00 84.95 +1.70
Mar 86.10 86.10 83.50 85.30 +2.20
Apr 86.00 86.35 86.00 85.40 .
May 86.55 86.55 83.90 85.50 +1.95
Jul 86.20 86.55 83.80 85.40 +1.85
Sep 86.50 86.55 83.60 85.30 +1.75
Dec 86.35 86.45 83.00 85.10 +1.65
Jan 86.40 86.40 84.00 85.00 +1.60
Mar 86.35 86.35 83.50 84.90 +1.55
May 86.30 86.30 84.00 84.75 +1.45
Jul 86.25 86.25 84.00 84.65 +1.40
Sep 86.20 86.20 84.00 84.50 +1.30
Est. sales: 14,000; sales Fri. 18,000.
Total open interest Fri. 56,308 up 1,097 from Thur.

Buy & sell Metals in the Future-Market.
STREICH METALLINVEST
Professionals in Metals
6000 Frankfurt/Main 1
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53
Telefon 0611/72 43 79

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz
Feb 710.50 718.00 708.00 717.00 .
Mar 711.90 711.90 711.90 711.90 +20.00
May 718.50 718.50 718.50 718.50 +20.00
Jul 725.90 725.90 725.90 725.90 +20.00
Sep 733.50 733.50 733.50 733.50 +20.00
Dec 745.40 745.40 745.40 745.40 +20.00
Mar 758.00 758.00 758.00 758.00 +20.00
May 766.40 766.40 766.40 766.40 +20.00
Jul 774.80 774.80 774.80 774.80 +20.00
Sep 783.20 783.20 783.20 783.20 +20.00
Est. sales: 9,000; sales Fri. 27,000.
Total open interest Fri. 241,486 off 1,405 from Thur.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.
Apr 404.00 405.70 402.50 395.70 +10.00
Jul 405.00 406.70 403.50 396.70 +10.00
Oct 407.00 407.80 406.50 397.80 +10.00
Jan 409.00 409.30 407.00 399.30 +10.00
Apr 410.00 410.40 410.00 400.40 +10.00
Jul 411.40 411.40 411.40 401.40 .
Oct 413.00 416.00 416.00 415.00 .
Est. sales: 1,692; sales Fri. 2,978.
Total open interest Fri. 9,058 up 11 from Thur.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts
Feb 242.30 249.00 243.20 247.10 + 8.10
Mar 245.50 250.00 245.00 248.40 + 7.90
Apr 244.50 251.50 244.50 250.40 + 7.90
Jun 248.00 256.50 248.00 255.00 + 8.20
Aug 255.00 260.50 255.00 259.60 + 8.50
Oct 258.50 265.40 258.50 264.20 + 8.80
Dec 265.00 269.60 264.00 268.80 + 9.00
Feb 269.50 274.20 268.00 273.50 + 9.30
Apr 273.80 277.50 273.50 278.20 + 9.60
Jun 278.00 000.00 000.00 282.90 + 9.80
Aug 285.60 286.00 283.00 287.60 .
Oct 290.00 290.00 288.80 292.10 +10.00
Est. sales: 28,000; sales Fri. 26,000.
Total open interest Fri. 165,964 up 520 from Thur.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Feb 64.15 64.15 63.20 63.20 —1.50
Apr 64.50 64.50 63.67 63.67 —1.50
Jun 65.70 65.70 64.65 64.65 —1.50
Aug 65.30 65.30 63.82 64.05 —1.27
Oct 64.20 64.25 63.00 63.07 —1.50
Dec 65.10 65.20 63.95 64.22 — .78
Jan . . . 64.50 — .40
Feb 66.50 66.55 65.72 65.75 — .60
Apr 67.10 67.10 66.40 66.40 — .70
Jun 67.95 67.95 67.50 67.50 — .45
Est. sales: 28,267; sales Fri. 33,589.
Total open interest Fri. 90,622, up 477 from Thurs.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Mar 79.50 79.50 78.57 78.57 —1.50
Apr 80.70 80.70 79.22 79.22 —1.50
May 80.15 80.15 78.70 78.70 —1.50
Aug 80.35 80.35 79.10 79.10 —1.50
Sep 80.40 80.40 78.90 78.90 —1.50
Oct 79.90 79.90 78.50 78.65 —1.35
Nov 80.90 80.90 79.50 79.60 —1.40
Jan 82.00 82.00 81.30 81.30 —1.20
Est. sales: 3,023; sales Fri. 4,024.
Total open interest Fri. 24,348, up 40 from Thurs.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Feb 55.30 55.35 54.45 54.70 — .97
Apr 51.85 51.85 50.65 50.90 —1.00
Jun 53.30 53.30 52.30 52.47 —1.00
Jul 53.50 53.50 52.47 52.67 —1.00
Aug 50.00 50.15 49.40 49.45 — .42

Oct 47.40 47.40 46.80 46.95 — .17
Dec 48.00 48.00 47.80 47.90 — .10
Feb 48.00 48.10 47.75 47.75 .
Apr 45.82 46.10 45.55 45.65 .
Est. sales: 8,441; sales Fri. 8,052.
Total open interest Fri. 6,495, off 767 from Thurs.

PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Feb 66.90 66.90 65.25 66.10 — .40
Mar 66.20 66.40 64.75 65.65 — .35
May 65.90 66.65 65.25 66.00 — .25
Jul 66.5u 66.50 65.10 66.00 + .05
Aug 65.00 65.00 63.25 64.70 + .75
Est. sales: 5,805; sales Fri. 4,906.
Total open interest Fri. 10,681, off 58 from Thurs.

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Feb . . . 46.75 — .25
Mar . . . 46.70 — .05
Apr 46.90 46.90 46.70 46.70 — .02
May 48.05 48.20 48.05 48.20 .
Jun 50.35 50.45 50.25 50.45 + .20
Jul 49.60 49.95 49.60 49.95 + .45
Sales Fri. 49.
Total open interest Fri. 858, up 26 from Thurs.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.
Feb 57.70 58.70 57.70 58.10 — .65
Mar 56.00 56.45 55.50 55.75 + .10
Apr 52.45 52.45 51.80 52.05 — .40
May 50.00 50.00 49.80 49.80 — .20
Sep 58.00 58.00 57.65 58.00 .
Est. sales: 130; sales Fri. 87.
Total open interest Fri. 962, up 22 from Thurs.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.
Mar 234.00 236.80 232.50 236.80 +5.00
May 226.50 232.50 225.40 228.00 + .50
Jul 220.50 225.00 220.00 221.00 — .30
Sep 217.00 219.80 215.00 215.50 —2.60
Nov 206.50 209.00 204.20 204.20 —3.10
Est. sales: 2,578; sales Fri. 4,330.
Total open interest Fri. 8,995, up 142 from Thurs.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)
Mar 216.00 219.50 215.80 217.00 + .50
May 216.30 221.00 216.00 217.70 + .70
Jul 216.50 219.50 216.20 217.90 + .70
Sep 214.50 217.00 214.50 215.90 + .80
Nov 211.90 214.00 211.50 211.80 — .20
Jan 211.50 211.50 211.00 211.00 — .10
Mar 212.00 212.00 212.00 212.00 .
Sales: Fri. 1,231.
Total open interest Fri. 4,893, off 7 from Thurs.

US TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.
Mar 90.89 90.94 90.79 90.90 —.03
Jun 90.76 90.78 90.66 90.75 —.07
Sep 90.71 90.72 90.63 90.70 —.08
Dec 90.78 90.78 90.68 90.74 —.09
Mar 90.78 90.82 90.72 90.80 —.07
Jun 90.83 90.89 90.75 90.84 —.07
Sep 90.87 90.88 90.82 90.85 —.08
Dec 90.89 90.89 90.83 90.88 —.08
Est. sales: 6,240; sales Fri. 4,039.
Total open interest Fri. 53,106, off 212 from Thurs.

GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)
Mar 89-04 89-04 88-28 88-29 —13
Jun 89-06 89-06 88-28 88-30 —14
Sep 89-08 89-09 89-02 89-02 —15
Dec 89-08 89-10 89-02 89-03 —14
Mar 89-08 89-08 89-00 89-00 —17
Jun 89-05 89-05 88-28 88-28 —16
Sep 88-31 88-31 88-25 88-26 —16
Dec 88-30 88-30 88-22 88-22 —17
Mar 88-31 88-31 88-16 88-18 —17
Jun 88-27 88-27 88-15 88-15 —19
Sep 88-20 88-22 88-12 88-12 —20
Sales: Fri. 6,836 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 62,924, up 407 from Thurs.

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 5, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.
Mar 3.57 3.62 3.56½ 3.58½ +.04
May 3.34 3.38 3.33½ 3.36 +.05¼
Jul 3.16¾ 3.19½ 3.15¼ 3.17½ +.03½
Sep 3.19 3.22¼ 3.18½ 3.19¾ +.02¼
Dec 3.29 3.32½ 3.29 3.30½ +.02½
Mar 3.40 3.42 3.40 3.41¾ +.04¾
Sales Fri. 7,732.
Total open interest Fri. 39,621, off 492 from Thurs.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.
Mar 2.35½ 2.36½ 2.35 2.35¼ —.01
May 2.44⅝ 2.45¾ 2.44½ 2.44½ +.01½
Jul 2.49 2.50¾ 2.49 2.49½ +.01½
Sep 2.52 2.53 2.51½ 2.52 +.01½
Dec 2.55½ 2.56½ 2.55¼ 2.55½ +.01
Mar 2.62½ 2.63½ 2.62¼ 2.63 +.01¼
Sales Fri. 10,269.
Total open interest Fri. 138,114, up 1,302 from Thurs.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.
Mar 7.27 7.35 7.24 7.24¾ +.05¼
May 7.40 7.48½ 7.36 7.37 +.04½
Jul 7.54 7.57 7.46 7.46¾ +.05½
Aug 7.47 7.51½ 7.41 7.43 +.05
Sep 7.17 7.19½ 7.10 7.10 +.02½
Nov 6.98 7.02 6.88 6.88¾ —.04¼
Jan 7.04½ 7.08 6.95½ 6.95½ —.05
Mar 7.13 7.16 7.03½ 7.03¾ —.05¾
Sales Fri. 41,963.
Total open interest Fri. 47,773, off 150 from Thurs.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton
Mar 195.20 197.00 194.20 194.40 +1.20
May 198.50 199.50 196.50 197.10 +1.90
Jul 200.20 202.00 199.00 199.20 +1.90
Aug 201.50 202.50 199.50 199.80 +2.00
Sep 198.00 199.00 190.00 197.80 +1.80
Oct 194.00 194.00 191.50 191.70 + .20
Dec 193.00 193.00 191.00 191.20 + .90
Jan 194.00 194.00 191.20 191.20 + .70
Sales Fri. 8,921.
Total open interest Fri. 47,773, off 150 from Thurs.

SOYBEAN OIL 50,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs
Mar 26.45 26.75 26.25 26.32 + .35
May 26.65 26.90 26.47 26.50 + .32
Jul 26.90 27.00 26.50 26.53 + .26
Aug 26.90 26.90 26.40 26.45 + .20
Sep 26.15 26.40 25.65 25.65 + .15
Oct 25.60 25.70 25.10 25.12 + .05
Dec 25.38 25.38 24.85 24.88 — .02
Jan 25.25 25.25 24.75 24.78 — .07
Mar 25.30 25.30 24.75 24.75 — .10
Sales Fri. 15,492.
Total open interest Fri. 51,660, up 257 from Thurs.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.
Mar 1.38½ 1.40 1.38¼ 1.39 +.01¼
May 1.45¼ 1.47½ 1.45¼ 1.45¾ +.01½
Jul 1.50 1.52½ 1.49¾ 1.50¾ +.01¼
Sep 1.54½ 1.55½ 1.54½ 1.55 +.01½
Dec 1.60 1.60¾ 1.60 1.60¼ +.01½
Sales Fri. 345.
Total open interest Fri. 6,135, off 23 from Thurs.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
February 5, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Citicorp	387,700	23⅝	— ⅛
Boeing	333,800	74½	—2⅛
SearsRoeb	285,700	20⅝	— ⅛
East Kodak	237,200	60	—1⅛
Am Home	232,700	27¼	— ¼
Texaco Inc	222,200	23⅝	— ⅛
AmTT	219,500	63⅝	— ⅛
Lilly Eli	205,400	47⅛	—1½
Reynlnd pfwi	203,800	48⅞	
Exxon	199,200	49⅞	— ⅞
Avon Prod	195,300	49½	—1½
Kennecott	193,600	23¼	+ ⅜
Norind PS	189,300	15⅞	— ⅛
Pioneer Cp	188,200	29⅝	+ ⅜
Polaroid	182,400	50	—1¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	26.59	25.38
Advanced	294	655
Volume Up (in millions)	3.83	9.53
Declined	1,262	736
Volume Down (in millions)	20.29	12.41
Unchanged	301	444
Total issues	1,857	1,835
New highs	22	18
New lows	13	5

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	827.44	830.65	819.13	821.98	—10.65
20 Trn	212.21	212.94	208.46	209.53	—3.90
15 Util	104.03	104.67	103.28	103.96	—0.30
65 Stk	281.25	282.42	278.02	279.64	—3.51

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	99.07	97.57	98.09	—1.41
Industrials	110.32	108.66	109.25	—1.60
Utilities	51.42	50.65	50.97	—0.31
Finance	11.47	11.30	11.33	—0.22
Transp.	13.21	12.93	13.00	—0.23

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.33	54.95	55.01	—0.78
Industrials	60.50	60.18	60.20	—0.97
Transp.	42.45	42.20	42.20	—0.68
Utilities	39.37	39.32	39.32	—0.21
Finance	56.67	56.42	56.42	—0.84

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 2	127,174	259,021	578
February 1	122,887	294,732	905
January 31	136,523	266,389	953
January 30	130,409	283,227	1,139
January 29	159,046	314,501	932

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	300,200	35⅞	+1¾
Syntex Corp	112,500	35¼	—1
HouOilM	73,500	16¼	— ¼
Instrum Sys	49,400	1⅛	— ⅛
AtlasCM	45,700	3¼	+ ⅜
GtBas Pet	39,100	6½	
Champ Ho	38,800	2	
LoewsTh wt	38,500	16¾	— ⅝
TotalPtl NA	33,600	15¼	— ¼
Amdahl	33,100	43½	—1¾

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.74	2.35
Advanced	151	291
Volume Up (in millions)	0.77	1.21
Declined	460	247
Volume Down (in millions)	1.51	0.52
Unchanged	214	256
Total issues	825	794
New highs	N.A.	10
New lows	N.A.	7

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
159.30	157.85	157.99	—1.26

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—13

Ansul Co	HudsnBayMn	RockInt pfB
BelcoPet	Ludlow Cp	Sabine
Bunk Ramo	MaratMf	Soo Line
Engelh Min	Rockwel Int	ToroCo
HandyHar		

NEW LOWS—22

BarryWrat n	Harnischig	SperryH pf
Borden	KLM Airl	Sta-Rite
Castle Cke	Macy RH	TimeInc pfA
CyclopsCp	McDonald	TimeInc pfB
Dennys Inc	NDist 4.50pf	Trane n
EmryAF	PepsiCo	Univar Cp
FedExpress	SCOA	
GenDynam wt	ScudDVt pf	

Debt, Auto Output Up in South Korea

SEOUL, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — South Korea's outstanding foreign debt rose a net $1.67 billion last year to $9.14 billion, the government reported Saturday.

Meanwhile, the nation's vehicle production rose 88 percent in 1978 from the previous year to 156,000 units and an 80-percent increase is expected in 1979, according to industry statistics. The nation's three auto companies exported about 25,250 vehicles, less than the target of 30,000. They indicated that much a the shortfall was due to heavy domestic demand.

Saudis Adjust Riyal Rate

BAHRAIN, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia again devalued the riyal against the dollar, money market sources said today. They said the Saudi Monetary Agency had informed dealers that beginning Feb. 3, the selling price for the dollar would be 3.37 riyals compared with the old rate of 3.35, which was set Jan. 31.

European Gold Markets
February 5, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	238.80	243.10	+12.80
Zurich	236.625	243.50	+12.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	235.21	234.94	+5.87

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Base	Feb.	May	Aug.
235	5.00-6.00	15.00-16.00	—·—
240	2.00-3.00	12.50-13.50	20.75-21.75
245	1.25-2.25	10.00-11.00	18.75-19.75
250	0.50-1.50	7.50-8.50	16.75-17.75
255	—·—	6.25-7.25	13.75-14.75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

"Is it so shameless", she murmured, "to be so sure of something so expensive?"

She'd said all along it had to be a watch by Audemars Piguet.
I'd wondered why.
She'd just smiled and said I'd better see one.
In the quiet calm of an eminent jewellers the man selected a watch reverently from the suede-lined case.
A delicate elliptic shape in 18 carat gold. Diamonds clustered round the face, like bubbles round the rim of a glass of champagne. As he held it out, the intricately woven bracelet snaked through his fingers like liquid gold.
This was an expensive watch. Very.
She lowered her eyes as he told her the price.
Almost hesitated. Then looked up at me enquiringly.
"Well?"
"No", I said softly. "Certainly about something as beautiful as this one can never be shameless. At any price".

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI ZURICH: GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.2	7	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.5	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12	6⅝	APS	.36	4.0	7	55	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
17¾	7	AVC				11	9	9	9	
34⅝	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	45	27⅜	25½	25¾	—1⅞
7⅝	3¼	AZL				39	6	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	4	AZL pf	.48	9.6		5	5	5	5	
10⅝	6½	AbrdMl	.40b	5.4	4	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3	1½	AcmePr				3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅜	ActonCp	.24b	2.4	7	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	6⅜	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
24⅝	13⅛	AdobeO	.20	1.1	17	92	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	AegisCp			5	57	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18¼	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.3	5	9	13	12⅞	12	
7⅝	2¼	Aeronca			13	26	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
7½	5⅜	AfilCap	.10e	1.7	6	23	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
8	5¼	AfilHsp	.24	4.2	7	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
23¾	16¾	AfilPub	.80	3.9	9	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.4	5	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	4.1	3	103	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.7	7	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22	10	AllegCp	wt			3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
9½	7	AllegA	wtO			44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	AllegA	wtN			33	3-16	3-16	3-16	
47½	26¾	AllgA pf	3	9.9		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
9	5¼	AllienT	.36e	4.8	10	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				281	3¼	3	3	— ¼
11⅝	4⅛	AlmySt	.20e	3.2	5	25	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
9¼	3⅞	Alphain	.10e	1.3	10	35	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.1	4	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
2	⅝	AlliecCp			28	188	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12	AlterFd	.50	3.0	6	86	16⅞	16	16½	+ ⅜
45⅝	43	Alcoa pf3.75		8.5		z200	44	44	44	
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	.9	15	331	45⅛	43½	43½	—1⅞
14¾	3⅜	AmAgro			9	55	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ¼
10½	5⅜	AmBilt	.25	3.2		7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
40½	14½	AmBrd	wt			5	31	30⅝	30½	—1
8	7⅛	ABusPd	.36	4.3	6	16	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
10	8¼	AContrl	.52a	5.5	7	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
11⅝	7	AGarPd	.34	4.3	5	20	8	8	8	
13⅝	4⅜	AintPict				55	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
3⅜	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	3.3	3	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
9⅝	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.8	5	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	AMzeB	.48	5.8	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
46⅝	27½	AmMtg			7	6	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅝
11	7⅜	AMdBld	.40	3.6	14	43	11	10⅝	11	
24⅝	7⅜	AMotin	.20	2.6	7	80	12¼	11¾	11½	— ⅝
30½	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	8.2	11	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.1	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅜	AScIE	.04e	.7		33	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
18¾	12⅝	AmSeal	.40	2.9	11	x14	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7½	AmTec	.50b	5.3	4	269	10⅝	9½	9½	— ⅝
17¼	6⅞	AngloC	.18e	1.3	8	35	13⅝	13½	13¾	
13⅝	6	Anken	.44	4.8	6	17	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
14	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.7	5	87	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17½	8½	ApiDta	.16	1.4	9	27	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅞
14⅝	4¼	ApldDev			19	162	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
20⅝	13½	AquitCo	.39	2.0	10	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Armin	.12	1.3	7	15	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	ArrowA	.20	2.0	4	10	10	10	10	
13⅝	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	1.9	5	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			4	5	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	Asamer	.30	2.0		61	15½	15	15	— ½
1⅝	¾	AskinSvc				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
9¼	6½	Astrex			8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅜	4⅝	Atalnto	.15e	3.5	4	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3	1⅝	AllsCM	.05e	1.5	108	457 u	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	AtlasCp	wt			7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.1	6	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
31⅝	18⅝	Augat	.44	1.6	14	6	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2	AutoTrn				2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	AutmRad				43	2⅜	2	2	
40⅝	28⅝	AutoSw	.80a	2.4	11	16	34	33½	33½	— ¾
8½	4⅝	AVEMC	.30	5.9	5	33	5¼	5	5⅛	
25	18	Avondl	1.20	6.8	7	1	17¾	d17¾	17¾	— ¼
19¼	7⅞	Aydin			9	33	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ¼
		— B—B—B —								
6	4½	BAT def	.15e	2.9		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅝	11-16	BRT				4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	2¼	BTU			13	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Baker	.20e	4.8		24	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
31	18⅝	Baldor	.28	1.1	13	30	25⅜	25	25	— ½
18⅝	15⅝	BanFd	1.11e	6.6		x8	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
4⅝	1¼	Bangor	wt			46	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.6	38	13	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Barclay				11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	26	x29	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅜	BarnesE				13	12	7⅝	7	— ½
24⅝	7	BarryR	.20b	1.0	12	151	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—1¼
9⅝	4	BarthS			11	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Bartons			28	38	4⅝	3⅞	4½	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	BaruchF			28	14	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick			13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	10¼	BnfStA	.40	2.1	6	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21¼	10⅝	BnfStB	.40	2.0	6	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
5	2⅝	BergEnt			3	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
9⅝	5	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	20	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
7½	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15		7.5		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8½	1⅝	BernzO				34	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Berven				2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Beverly			12	111	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
3⅝	8	BicPen	.48	4.7	8	43	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
9	8⅝	BigVSp	n.24	2.9	6	17	8½	d 8¼	8¼	— ¼
8	16⅞	BinkMf	1b	5.0	7	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
11½	6⅞	Blessng	.44b	5.3	4	x1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8¼	8⅝	Blount	.48	2.4	6	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp				32	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
5	5⅜	BoltBer	.20	1.7		12	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
9½	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.6	21	53	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
7	2⅝	Bowmar			36	28	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
1	11⅞	Bowne	.48b	2.6	7	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.5	7	87	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.9	7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	7	BraniH	wt			11	11½	11	11	— ½
7	13	Brascan	1a	6.6	3	61	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
3⅝	20⅝	BraunE	1.40	4.7	8	1	30	30	30	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	BreezeCp			19	12	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅜
17⅝	10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.9	7	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
5	3⅝	BroDart	.20	5.3	6	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9⅝	1	BrownCo	wt			4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅝	20	BrnFA	.96	2.9	11	3	33½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	20⅝	BrnFB	.96	2.9	11	59	33⅜	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.4		4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8	8⅝	Buell	.50	3.5	6	x6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	Bulldex			4	43	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Burgess			12	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
1⅝	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	6.0	8	9	10	10	10	— ¼
		— C—C—C —								
15⅝	10	CK Pet	.16	1.3	34	26	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	CDI			6	23	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
16	6⅝	CHB	.57t	4.0	14	31	15	14	14⅜	— ⅝
4⅝	3⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	11	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
12¼	10⅝	CRS	.30	2.8	17	x15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
18	11⅝	CSE	1.20	6.7	8	x9	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
21	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.5	6	26 u21⅝	19½	20¼		+ ⅝
7½	2⅞	CagleA			6	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18	13	Caldor	.40	2.3	8	20	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ¾
9	2⅝	Calcomp			17	36	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	CalLife	.10e	2.4	12	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
6⅝	3	CaChbA				68	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	CdnHomO				20	16	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CdnMarc	.30	3.9	9	19	7¾	7¾	7¾	
16⅝	10⅝	CdnMerr			12	11	14¼	13⅞	13¾	— ⅜
62	46	CdnSupO			9	29	62	60¼	62	+1⅝
5⅝	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.6	5	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
4	3	Caressa			10	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	24½	Carnat	1.20a	4.8	8	73	25¼	25	25⅛	
16	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	8.4	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
8	4¼	CarrolDv			11	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
16	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.7	7	x2	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	+ ⅛
21	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.9		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅝	Cavitrn			33	7	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
2	1⅝	CelluCft			5	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		x4	6	5⅜	6	+ ⅜
21⅝	18⅝	CenS pf	1.25	6.4		z100	19½	18⅞	19½	
5	3½	CentryF			6	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.2	5	34	16⅝	15¾	16¼	
4	2⅝	CertifCp			8	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Certron				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Celec	.08	1.7	11	x7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	6¼	ChadMl	.60	8.4	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ChampHo				388	2⅝	2	2	
16	13⅝	CharlM			5	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	6½	ChrlM pf	.75	11.		6	6⅝ d	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9	6½	Chmplst	.24	3.4	8	3	7	7	7	
27⅝	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	4.2	20	96	24⅜	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	ChildWld			9	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
8⅝	6¼	ChitnCp	.28	3.6	5	24	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
18⅝	12	CircleK	1	6.5	8	23	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	7	Citation	.56	5.3	7	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12½	10¼	CityGas	.92	8.3	5	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5	3	Clabir	.14b	4.0	10	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Clarostat			8	4	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	13½	Clausng	1.22	6.1	8	27 u22		21	21⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	5.1	9	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13¾	Colemn	.80	5.0	7	58	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅝
13⅝	9⅝	ColCml			24	135	12½	11¾	12½	— ⅛
11⅝	6¾	Colwell	.60	6.0	6	19	10⅛	10	10	
33	20⅝	Cominc	2	7.0	9	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	15	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	13⅝	ComAl pf1.60		11.		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	ComMtl	.60	3.9	5	39 u15½	15⅛	15½		+ ¼
21⅝	13⅝	Comdint			5	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
		Compo n	.28	2.1	13	82	9⅝	8¼	9½	
2⅝	1⅛	CompuD			8	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	11-16	Compinv				16	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	Conchm	.80	6.0	5	9	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
7⅝	3⅝	ConcrdF			6	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11⅝	8⅝	Condec	.30t	3.3	304	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	Conroy	.16	3.5	5	18	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5¼	ConsOG			24	32	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	ConsRef	.60	6.6	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	ContMtl			7	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
⅞	¼	ContTel	wt			2	5-16	5-16	5-16	— ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.3	3	12	6¼	6	6	— ¼
31⅝	12⅝	CookP	.60	2.3	16	x23	27⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅝
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	2.8		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	13	CoreLb	.28	1.5	12	47	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	Corenco	.80b	5.5	6	x3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
27⅝	13⅝	Cornilus	.80	3.3	12	28	25½	24	24	—1½
13⅝	13⅝	Coscolnc			12	13	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cramer				10	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
14⅝	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.1	14	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
28¼	14⅝	Crompt	1.40	5.7	4	10	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
26⅝	23⅝	CrossAT	1	4.0	9	21	25½	25	25¼	+ ½
28⅝	20⅝	CwnCP	.60a	2.2	5	34	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	7	Crownin	.28	3.4	4	x23	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
17⅝	9¼	CruicR	.36	2.7	13	60	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	14⅝	CrystlO	.60	3.2		40	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
19⅝	15½	CubicCp	.60	3.1	7	15	19½	19⅛	19¼	— ½
21⅝	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.0	5	14	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
		— D—D—D —								
4⅝	2⅝	DCL			4	45	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	DWG	.49t	16.	9	15	3	2⅞	3	
6	2⅝	DamonC			3	10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Damson			25	38	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.7	8	177	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ¾
15⅝	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	1.9	21	176	13½	12¼	13½	+1⅝
7⅝	1⅝	DeRose			16	3	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
4¼	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.7	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.0	6	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.7	28	x6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	DellwdF	.60	8.1	4	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
21	14⅝	DenTol	.20	1.1	16	36	18½	18¼	18¼	
24	21⅝	Deposit	1.40	6.2	6	3 u22½	22⅝	22½		+ ½
2⅝	1⅝	DesonJw			3	1¼	1¼	1¼		
15⅝	8⅝	DevCpA			4	23	13⅝	13	13¼	— ½
31	20⅝	DevonGp			3	z450	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Dialcon			25	18	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
19	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2	1½	DisFab			7	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	10⅝	Documat			11	70	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅝
81	48⅝	DomePt			8	124	81	79⅝	81	+1
21⅝	12⅝	Domtar	1.80a	8.6	5	4	21	21	21	
17½	9	Downy	.40	2.9	4	29	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
19⅝	16⅝	DrexUt	1.56	8.3		2	18⅝	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
9⅝	7	DrFair	.40	4.2	10	13	9½	9½	9½	
17⅝	3-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.1	5	6	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
18	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.5	5	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.1	10	25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Dynictn	.07e	1.8	11	56	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
21½	12	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	9	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¼
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	6.0		22	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.3	7	50	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21½	10⅝	EDO	.50	2.7	9	22	19⅝	18½	18½	— ⅝
13⅝	7⅝	Ehren	10a	1.0	8	17	11	10½	10½	— ½
12⅝	6½	ElcorCp	.20	2.2	8	46	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD				4	42	4⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	14⅝	Electrog	1	6.0	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	ElecEng	.24	2.1	12	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34	23⅝	ElecAm	1.20	3.9	6	17	31⅝	30⅝	30½	—1
8⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			4	19	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	EnovRs	.24	4.0	7	x28	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Ero Ind				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	5	Espey	.15e	2.0	15	8	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	EsaRd	.52e	3.3	6	9	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
5	1⅝	EtzLav	.10e	2.6	9	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20½	13	EvansAr	.40	2.3	9	7	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	4	Exectve			17	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	7	Exectn	.40t	2.5	15	9	16⅝	16	16	— ¼
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	5	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	3.0		84	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
15¼	7⅝	Fabind	.50	4.1	5	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
6⅛	1⅝	FairTex			7	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	FairfNob				3	1½	1½	1½	
16½	7⅝	FamDir	.32	2.4	8	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	FamRc			8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅝	FannyF	.50e	4.3	9	13	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14	7⅝	FayDrg	.20b	2.2	7	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
21	11⅝	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	FedRt	1.36	8.8	13	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	FedRes			34	179	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	16	5	25⅛	25½	25½	— ½
5⅝	2	Fidelco				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.1	7	49	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	FtSLSh	1	4.2	4	16	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Fstmrk			5	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP	11	8.0	11	19	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Fishman			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
19½	15½	FitchGE	1.80	9.5	5	3	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt			7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅛	18⅝	FlghtSf	.28	.8	16	17	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	FloCap			7	4	4	4		
12	5⅝	FloRck	.21e	2.5	5	27	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
17½	4⅝	FlowGen			12	30	14¾	14	14½	— ½
16⅝	10⅝	Flowers	.42	3.6	7	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
36⅝	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.7	14	29	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ⅝
8½	6	FooteM			19	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅝	26½	Foote pf2.20		7.3		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
73	56½	FordCan	5a	8.8	118	z240	56½	56½	56½	
25⅛	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9	7		11½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	ForestLab			269	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6½	4⅛	FranklnRt			15	110	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
11⅝	5⅝	Franks	.32	3.9	7	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
7	4⅛	Friedm	.28b	5.0	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	FriendFr			21	10⅝	10	10		— ⅝
12½	9½	Friono	.40	3.6	3	13	11	11	11	— ¼
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.4	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.7	6	22	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	FrontA	wt			8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1	GlExpl			6	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	GiT			9	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	3¼	GRI	.30	4.7	9	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.061	10	3	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	11.	4	18	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
28½	8⅝	GatLiet	.40b	1.9	7	5	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ¼
4	2¼	Gavird	.05c	1.7	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	GenExp			50	6½	5½	5⅝		— ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	GnHous			3	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.1	6	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
19⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	64	19½	18⅝	18½	— ⅜
24⅝	16⅝	GiantF	1.30	6.0	5	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	GntYell	.50e	4.8	8	320	10½	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.5	8	14	26½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30	11⅝	Glnmr	.72	3.3	7	x13	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
14	7⅝	Globelr.	.70	6.5	8	6	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Glover			5	2¼	2¼	2¼		
6½	3⅝	Gldblatt			6	3⅝	3½	3½		— ½
19½	7⅝	GoldnCyc			130	9⅝	9⅝	9½		+ ⅜
44⅝	5¾	GldNugt	.08l	.5	22	65	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	7.3	5	65	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield			22	⅝	⅝	⅝		
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich	wt			18	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
24	18⅝	GormR	1.20a	6.0	7	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13¼	6¼	GrahMt	.30	4.3		4	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
11½	6	GrandAu	.30	3.4	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	8	GrndCtl	.50	4.3	5	10	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	GranerA			10	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	GlAmind			4	32	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	GlBasinP			30	391	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
26¼	18⅝	GtLkCh	.24	.9	14	120	26	25¾	25¾	
3¼	1⅝	Greenmn			5	2¼	2⅛	2¼		+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	GREIT	.40	5.5	12	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	GrossT	1.12	5.2	8	9	21½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
15¾	11½	GuardC	.60b	4.9	9	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
23⅝	10½	Guilford	.60	3.2	3	x47	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅝
33	23⅝	GlfCan	1.14	3.7	8	46	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			7	50	7⅝	7	7	
		— H—H—H —								
8⅝	3	Hampin			4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
31⅝	21½	Harland	.80	3.0	10	11	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	HartzM	.40	2.9	11	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Hasting	.60	5.9	6	19	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	HawalA	.15e	2.6	575	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	6	HelthM	.22	3.3	4	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HeinWer	.39e	5.0	7	17	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Heinick	.10	2.3	9	27	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
2⅝	1⅝	HeltmAig			4	1½	1½	1½		
12⅝	4⅝	HIGInc	.36t	4.4	9	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
14⅝	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.6	8	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptmic	.20	3.7	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5½	HollyCp			8	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
39½	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	3.6	8	5	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar			23	9½	9⅝	9½		
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.2	26	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	9.7	13	17	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¾	HousRon	.40	7.1	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	HouseVl			10	7	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
30⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.9	7	735	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69		8.6		21	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	4.2	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Howell	.15e	6.3	10	24	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	HubellA	1.44	5.6	8	4	25⅝	25½	25¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅞	HubellB	1.44	5.6	8	10	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
14½	6	HuckMf	.28	2.4	7	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
52¼	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.1	9	17	49¾	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅛
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	6.1	6	16	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.6	9	43	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3	Hycel			58	43	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		— I—I—I —								
10	6⅞	ICM	.50e	6.2	10	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	IFS Ind	.14	3.0	6	4	4	4	4	
16⅝	8¼	IMC	.20	1.8	4	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
1¼	7-16	ITI			13	30	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
6⅜	3⅛	Imperind			4	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
22¼	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.7	9	29	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
3	15-16	InflightSv			22	1½	1⅜	1½		
21⅝	6⅞	Instron	.30	1.6	9	7	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
2	⅞	InstrSys			23	494	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19¾	8⅝	InsSy pf.28t		2.5		11	11½	11	11	— ¼
12⅝	3⅝	IntegRes			10	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			17	263	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24¼	13⅝	IntGenl	1.20	5.6	4	21	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.20	3.7	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	9.1	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	13-16	IntStrich			77	1	1	1		— ⅛
29⅝	7¼	IntSysC			40	12¼	11¼	11½		— ½
4⅛	⅝	Interphot			17	1¼	1¼	1¼		— ⅛
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.20	2.1	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
4½	1⅝	InvestFla			1	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
38¼	20⅝	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	11	10	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	InvDvB	.32	3.5	8	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.7	8	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics			11	10	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
34½	12⅝	IroqBrd	.30	.9	11	31	33½	32¼	32⅝	— ½
8⅝	6⅝	IsraelD	.67e	11.		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
17⅝	8⅝	Jacobs	.40	3.1	6	32	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
11⅝	5¼	Jensen	1.40t	18.	4	29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ½
3	1⅝	Jetronic			9	17	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
11¼	5⅝	JohnPd	.36	5.6	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	2¼	JuniperP			38	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Jupiter			4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		— K—K—K —								
6⅝	3⅛	KTelin	.30e	7.1	15	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
4⅞	1⅝	Kalsin	3c			35	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3	11-16	KaneMill	wt			3	1	1	1	
10⅝	3½	KapokT				3	5¼	5	5	— ¼
15	7⅝	KayCp	.30	2.1	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			5	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	7¼	Kenwin	.48a	4.9	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.0		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.4	4	15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅝	½	Kidde	wt			6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	KinArk			8	28	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1	KingOpt			23	1½	1⅜	1⅜		— ⅛
21¼	18	KingRd	.32	1.7	7	17	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	10	20⅛	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Kit	Mfg		4	22	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
4⅝	2⅛	KleerVu			9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Kleinerts			4	1	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr	.15	3.5	15	27	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
		— L—L—L —								
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	2.8	16	18	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	4.2	22	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2¼	LaPnt			3	2⅝	2½	2⅝		+ ⅛
12¼	6	LQuint			15	19	10½	10⅛	10½	
6½	1⅝	LafyRad			68	2⅝	2⅛	2¼		
3½	2	LakeSh			11	58	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
10	2½	Landmk			4	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.5	4	5	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
22⅝	11¾	LeaRonal	.60	2.9	8	7	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅜
8½	3	LeePh			15	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅞	LehighP			11	6	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	x36	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			5	15	5	5	5	
9⅝	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	3.0	5	17	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	LilliAnn	.24	4.0	12	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	LincAm			5	36	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	LloydsE			3	3½	3⅜	3½		— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	2.9	11	40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
33¼	14½	Lohmn	1.20	5.2	7	21	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
26¼	6⅝	LoewT	wt			385	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
19½	9⅝	Logicon			11	58	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			14	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	9¼	Lydall	.60a	5.9	6	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	LynchCp			1	2½	2½	2½		— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
7⅝	3⅝	MPO			5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8	3⅝	MWA			26	8	8	8		
9¼	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.1	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅛	½	Macrod			8	145	2⅝	2	2	
20½	17⅝	MePS	1.64	9.3	5	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5	Magood			6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝		+ ½
1 3-16	½	Marinda			173	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
14¼	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	8	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		8	20½	20½	20½	
26⅝	13	MartPr	.40	3.0	4	47	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.0	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26¼	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.2	11	55	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	2¼	Matrix			2	11½	11⅝	11⅝		— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	MaulTec	.14	4.3		12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	McCulO			26	303	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			7	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
22⅝	14¼	Means	1.08	6.7	7	10	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	MedalnGp			7	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅝	9½	Medfield			10	11	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	MedloG	.60	2.9	9	21	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
13½	6½	Megalnt	.24	2.7	5	8	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅛	MEMCo	.90	6.0	7	5	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	MercSL	.50	4.9	4	32	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MelPro	.10	1.3	9	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
37⅝	20⅝	Melpm	.32	1.0	19	85	34⅝	33⅛	33⅝	—1
4	1½	Metrocor				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen			9	46	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
8	5	MchSup	.05e	.8		11	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	MidlaCo	.20	2.5	4	11	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
24⅝	10	MidlGls	.40	3.2	7	81	14⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅜
10⅛	6⅛	Miller	H		8	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	1⅝	MlsnlT			23	54	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅛	MitchlE	.12	.7	7	84	18⅝	17¾	18	— ⅜
17½	8⅝	MiteCp	.40	2.8	6	28	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
49	42½	MonP pf4.40		10.		z150	43	43	43	+ ½
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.5	0	18	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	MtgGth	.63e	8.1	18	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.6	4	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	MollSM	.16b	1.7	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22	12⅛	MIVMI	1a	4.8	4	26	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
5¼	1⅛	Movielab			10	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.2	13	53	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	19	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
4	1⅝	NKinney				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅛	NtParag				10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
12⅝	4⅛	NtPatent				130	7⅝	7	7½	— ⅛
6⅞	5	NtSecR	.48e	9.1	9	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	NtSilvr	.20e	3.7	11	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	4.6	4	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	7¼	NatwHo	.40	4.7	6	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	NestLM	.05e	2.1	6	9	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
29⅝	13	NHamp	.80a	3.1	7	16	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	—1⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrio	.05e	3.3	8	25	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
17¾	9	NMxAr	.21t	1.6	10	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.1	8	47	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
32	17¾	NYTim	.80	3.0	15	10	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE	.50	6.3	14	21	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	19¼	Newcor	1	4.1	6	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	15⅝	NiogFSv	.80	3.5	6	40	23⅝	22½	22⅝	—1
11⅝	3⅝	Nolex				50	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	7½	Norlin	.40	4.3	5	2	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	13.		26	12	11⅝	11⅝	
25	7⅝	Nortek	.04	.4		107	11⅝	10⅝	10⅛	— ⅝
5-32	1-128	NoAMI	wt			10	1-128	1-128	1-128	
25⅝	12⅛	NoARoy	.20	1.3	5	15	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅞
12⅛	7⅝	NoCdO			8	24	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
51	43	NIPS	pf4.25	9.7		z100	44	44	44	— ⅛
18¼	8⅝	NuclDta			14	15	14¾	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	29	66	23⅛	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
4⅛	2⅝	OEA	.10e	2.7		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17¼	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	7	10½	10½	10½	
8⅝	5⅝	Oilaind	.40e	5.8	4	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
20	13¼	OnLine	.24	1.5	11	128	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅞
40⅝	21	OOklep			32	z1650	u42⅝	41⅛	42¼	+1½
5¼	2⅝	Ormond			10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
19½	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.1	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.1	15	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	OversSec				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1½	OxfordFt			12	4	3⅝	4		+ ⅛
9¼	3⅝	OzarkA	.15e	2.9	4	163	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¼	PF Ind				80	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅝	15	PGEpIA	1.50	9.8		24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16	12	PGEpIC	1.25	9.9		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11	PGEpID	1.25	9.8		3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
15½	12⅛	PGEpIE	1.25	9.6		16	13	13	13	+ ⅛
14⅞	12	PGEpIG	1.20	9.6		1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.7		14	26⅝	26½	26½	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.7		26	26¾	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	10.		16	25⅝	25	25	—2
13⅝	11	PGEpIH	1.12	9.7		1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
28	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.4		24	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	20⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.7		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23¼	20	PGEpfO	2	9.5		161	21½	21	21	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅝	PGEpIM	1.96	9.7		4	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
24½	20⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.4		200	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
13½	10⅝	PGEpII	1.09	9.6		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
52⅝	42⅝	PacLt pf4.50		9.7		z350	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+2¼
88	75	PacLt pf7.64		10.		z90	74½	d73	73	—3
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.6		z25	52	52	52	+ ¼
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.4	8	24	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
33¼	29	PallCp	.52	1.7	14	24	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
2¼	1¼	PalomrF			69	6	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	7.7	8	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	ParaPk			13	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	ParkCh	.48a	4.3	6	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			17	8	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.3	6	54	19	19	19	— ¼
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	5¼	Patagon			5	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
11	6	PatoC	2e	23.	3	166	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
7½	5	PeerTu	.24a	4.1	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	5⅞	—1⅛
1⅛	⅝	PennDix	wt			5	⅞	¾	¾	—1-16
12¼	10½	PenEM			6	x1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅛	PenTr	1	6.5	6	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	PECo	.60t	20.	4	25	3	2⅞	3	
17	14⅝	PenRE	1.45	9.1	8	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	
2½	⅝	Penlron			8	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
33⅝	23½	PepBoys	1b	3.4	6	7	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
25⅝	10	PepCom	.48	2.6	8	88	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
15¾	8½	Perini	.40	3.2	12	22	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
12¼	6⅝	PetroLe			6	143	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	6.9	4	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix			14	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛		+ ¼
6⅝	1	PioneerS			75	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝		— ¼
7¼	3	PionTx	.20l			4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	5½	PiltWVa	.56	9.7	7	58	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20	PitDM	1.40	5.5	4	7	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Pittway	1.65	5.6	5	13	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
24½	17½	PlacrDv	1	4.5	10	2	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
9¾	4⅞	Plantind			54	6½	6¼	6⅜		+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	PlymR A			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
2¼	1	PlymR B			9	2	2	2		
3⅝	⅞	Polaron			3	1⅝	1½	1½		
16¼	8½	Polychr	.20	1.5	8	34	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
18½	17⅝	PostCp	.50	2.8	8	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	PrairleO			13	12	15	14½	14½	— ½
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.9	7	12	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.5	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28	22⅛	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	184	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	PresRtA			33	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
3¼	1⅝	PresRtB			32	6	3½	3½	3½	
15⅝	6⅝	Presley	.62r	7.1	2	117	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
25⅝	3⅝	PrimMt			14	47	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ½
11¾	10⅛	PropCT	1.20e	11.	9	8	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.7	4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.6		18	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBlo	.24	5.5	6	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PSPL	pf2.34	9.8		6	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
9⅝	7⅝	PulteH			3	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG			7	12	6⅞	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	17	10	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12⅝	9⅝	RBInd	.24	2.3	7	15	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
4⅝	1⅝	REDM			5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RET			34	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
46¼	42½	RET pf 4.38		10.		10	43¼	43	43	— ½
4¼	2	RSC	.10	3.5	14	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.5	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	48	17⅝	17½	17½	— ½
17¼	10⅝	RangrO			42	35	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32½	19⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.4	7	21	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	⅝	RapAm	wt			68	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	RathP			1	2¼	2¼	2¼		— ⅛
32⅝	13½	Ravind	.40	2.2	17	11	18½	18	18	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			6	1	3½	3½	3½	
17	14¼	REInv	1.20	7.4	12	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
13⅝	10	RlincT	1.40	12.	6	3	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			43	240 u	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4	RefgTr	.25e	5.1	4	22	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12½	8⅝	RegalB	.60	6.9	6	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	15	16½	16	16	— ⅜
11¼	5⅝	RepGyp	.40	3.6	5	116	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
43	26½	RepNY	2	5.4	5	2	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	
25	22	RNY	pf 2.12	9.1		12	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.4	8	42	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
69½	20½	Resrt A			12	3002	36⅝	33½	35⅝	+1¾
108	27	Resrt B			17	z5150	50¼	48¼	49⅞	+3⅛
7⅛	1⅝	RestAssc			13	34	3	3	3	
13¼	4⅛	RexNore			25	14	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.9	4	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Richlon	.44	6.8	3	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
50½	25⅝	RileyCo			6	78	34⅝	33½	33½	—1¼
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch			10	39	12¼	12	12	— ¼
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.2	4	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	8.9	7	x6	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	16	40	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅜
5	2	RoncoT			3	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3½	Rossmr			2	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅝	1½	RoyPalm			16	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10	7½	Rudick	pf.56	6.9		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			3	5	1½	1½	1½	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	16	4¼	4	4	— ¼
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.8	5	12	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
32	23¼	RustCft	.40	1.2	15	4 u32¼	32	32¼		+ ¼
		— S—S—S —								
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.7	5	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ¼
3½	1½	SGSec				10	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
17	13⅝	SGSc pf1.70		12.		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3½	1⅛	SMD			4	30	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP			8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16	9⅝	Salem	.32e	2.6	7	11	12⅝	12½	12½	
3⅝	1⅝	SCarlo	.10e	4.7		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13	9⅝	SDgo	pl	1	9.5	1	10½	10½	10½	
26⅝	22	SDgo pl2.47		10.		14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
1	7-16	SFRE	wt			28	15-16	¾	¾	— ⅛
14¼	5	Sondgte	.40	3.3	8	42	12⅝	12	12	— ⅝
10⅝	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.3	7	25	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
9¼	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	9.7	14	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	12¼	Schnuit	.88a	6.5	4	x9	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
4⅞	2⅝	Schiller			8	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7	3¼	Schradr	.16	4.6	10	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
37½	20	SciAtla	.20	.6	15	37	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ⅛
36	24¼	Scope	.50	1.4	9	2	34½	34½	34½	
23	16¼	ScurryR			19	1	22	22	22	
9¼	3⅝	Sealctro			6	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	13-16	Seaport			14	33	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Searsind			1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		— ⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.8	17	214	12	10⅝	11⅛	—3¼
4⅝	2⅛	SecMtg			31	3⅝	3½	3⅝		+ ⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg	wt			3	1-32	1-32	1-32	—1-128
11⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.2	5	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20	3.1	15	5	6½	6½	6½	
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco	.36	5.8	5	11	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
6⅝	2¼	Servo			13	3¼	3⅛	3¼		+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SetonCo	.50	4.7	4	22	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	7.6	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Sharon	1	4.5	5	5	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	5⅛	Shawin	.50b	8.5	7	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
8¼	2½	ShelirR			5	29	4⅛	4	4⅛	
41	20⅝	ShenanO				1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Shopwell			12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.3	8	7	23¼	23	23	
27⅝	11⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.4	13	18	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
17	7⅝	Silco	.56	3.4	8	x1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Sigma	.40	3.0	7	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.20e	2.4	6	31	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	Silolnc	.30	2.6	4	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.4	5	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6	3¼	SimcoS	.25b	5.3	8	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	10½	Simkins	.80	6.5	6	7	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5⅝	1¼	Solitron			17	51	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
25	10⅛	SonderB	.40	1.7	8	20	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
10⅝	5	SoroPan			10	25 u10⅝	10½	10⅝		+ ¼
14	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	4.9	4	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10¼	8½	SoelCap	.80a	7.8	14	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06		9.0		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08		9.6		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19		9.8		10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—1⅛
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.2		4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.7		13	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.3		19	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.4		25	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
103	89	SCEd pf9.70		9.2		4	94½	94½	94½	—1⅛
11	7⅝	SwFloBk	.50	6.3	6	6	8⅛	8	8	
29¾	24	SwFIB pf2.18		8.7		2	25	25	25	
15	6⅝	SwtGFin	.40a	3.3	7	24	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
16½	12½	Sparlek	.30e	2.0	11	7	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
15⅝	10	SpectyR			5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20a	2.5	3	19	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	SpedOP	.14r	2.5	19	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.6	5	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
5¾	4½	Splentex	.24	5.2	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23¼	6⅛	Staffrdl			9	5	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	StaCont	.40b	4.7	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29½	19⅝	StCoosa	1.60	7.6	6	4	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
12⅝	6	StdMetl			11	75	9⅛	8⅞	9	
26	19¼	StProd	1.40	5.6	6	11	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
31⅝	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.4	3	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stonge	.20	2.7	8	78	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd			4	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	StarSup	.80	6.4	5	30	12½	11⅝	12½	+1
11½	7½	StarrtHo	.30	3.9	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4	Stecimt	.24b	4.3		166	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2¼	⅝	SterlEl			6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅝	SterlExt	.10	3.3	8	2	3	3	3	
10	6⅛	StrulW	.30b	3.6	11	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	7.4	15	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Summit			7	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.2	11	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.9	18	34	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
8½	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	5.2	5	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
19⅝	13	SupFdS	.40	2.6	7	5	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Supino	.25	1.5	6	58	17¼	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.8	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20½	Supron	.30	1.2	16	36	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh			4	78	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		12	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg	wt			5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅝	3½	Synloy			32	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	20⅝	Syntex	.90	2.6	11	1125	36	34⅞	35¼	—1
33½	19½	SyscoCp	.36	1.8	8	49	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			13	87	14⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13⅛	6⅝	TEC	.40	6.2	8	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	TFI			9	2	2	2	2	
16⅞	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.6	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	10	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
14½	7⅛	Tannet	.28	3.5	4	x10	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	Tasty	1.20b	8.7	9	x3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	TechSym			12	87	2⅛	2	2	
9½	3¼	TechOp			7	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
4¾	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.0	7	45	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	4.1	6	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
35	15⅛	TejonR			66	18	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	7⅛	TeleCm	.52	6.2	5	54	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.40	2.4	11	8	17¼	17	17	— ½
21⅞	9⅝	Telsci	.60	3.5	14	x202	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	— ⅜
6	1½	Tenna			60	3⅝	3⅛	3¼		+ ⅛
4⅛	⅛	Tenneco	wt			221	1⅛	⅞	15-16	—5-16
9	3	Tenney	.41t	6.1	11	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	82	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	TerraC	.40	6.3	49	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16	7¼	TetraT			21	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.4	6	66	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
57¼	49	TxPL	pf4.56	9.1		z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+2⅛
1⅝	⅛	ThorCp			5	15-16	15-16	15-16		
4	2⅝	Thorofar			7	1	3	3	3	
19⅝	13	Thriftm	.80	4.6	4	8	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Tidwell			5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	5⅛	TappsG	.28	3.4	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
17½	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.8	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17	8⅞	TollPet	.23	1.3	17	336	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
9⅝	3	TolPet	wt			36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry			12	15	3	3	3	
7¼	2¼	TransLux	.05e	.9	7	8	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
9⅞	8	TransOil	.05e	.6	8	36	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.9	4	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	TrieCp	.15	1.0	9	47	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅜
14⅛	3 1-16	TubcA				145	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.4	7	19	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅛	U&I			46	13	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
4½	2⅛	UIP	.24	6.4	7	77	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3¼	1⅝	UNA	.10a	3.2	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16	9¼	UAirPd	.64	4.7	9	x3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14½	12⅝	UnCosF	.60b	4.7	7	12	12⅝	d12½	12⅝	— ⅜
3½	2⅛	UNatCp				25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17¼	10⅛	USBcpT	.45r	3.9	14	1	16½	16½	16½	
17¾	9½	USFltr	.32	2.9	7	69	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
11	7⅛	UnRIIT	.21e	9.4	11	74	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6	UnivB			25	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	UnivClg	.05	1.2	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.6	8	24	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
16⅛	9	UnivRu	.72	7.4	4	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14⅛	7½	Valle's	.81t	9.8	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
16¾	10⅛	Valmac	.80	5.3	5	56	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.4	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		21	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝	1⅝	Verit			5	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
37⅝	16⅝	VermtA	.32b	1.8	6	28	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅝	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.6	7	60	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ¼
8½	1¼	Vertiple			6	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			104	24	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¾	1⅝	VintageE			4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	5⅛	Virco	.16b	2.3	4	5	7	7	7	
12¾	4⅞	Vishay			11	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7	3	VisualG	.12	2.1	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.15e	3.4	5	47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.6	22	10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.2	7	x28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	WadelEa				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18½	10⅛	Walnoco			13	102	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.5	6	1	23	23	23	
11⅝	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.7	8	31	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	20	102	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ¼
34⅝	10⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	21	203	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
17¼	7	Wards	Co.20	1.6	4	32	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	4⅝	WarnC	pf1.05	.4		32	14⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm			25	13	2	2	2	
26⅛	23½	WshPost	.36	1.4	9	44	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ¼
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.88	8.2	14	3	23	23	23	+ ¼
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA	.07r	.7		32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.3	5	19	31	30⅝	30½	— ⅜
19½	9⅝	WstFin	.40	2.4	3	5	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	WhitCbl	.27e	5.3	6	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Whitehall			6	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
8½	2	Wichita			11	22	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.3	6	2	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅞	6⅝	Winkim	.40	4.2	8	7	9½	9½	9½	
53⅝	46⅝	WisP	pf4.50	9.6		z400	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	2	WolfHB			16	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4	Woodind			74	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
13¾	12½	Wdstrm	.40	4.8	5	8	12½	d12⅜	12½	
9⅝	4⅝	WkWear	.36	6.1	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Wrathr	.10e	.7	37	30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				225	1 3-16	1	1⅛	
26½	14½	Wynnin	.48	2.1	7	18	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	5	12	12	12	
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				32	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
17	11½	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	12	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ¼
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.3	4	22	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
42665 Abitibl	$17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
100 Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13200 Agnico E	$7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1100 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22488 Alta Gas A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
700 Alta Nat	$45½	45½	45½	— ½
745 Algo Cent	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
11625 Am Banza	$22¾	22½	22½	—1½
1200 Andres W A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6450 Atco A	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
1665 BP Can	$22	21½	21½	— ¼
85693 Bank N S	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
100 Baton B	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
200 Bralor Res	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
19800 Bramalea	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5845 Brameda	224	211	220	— 4
1253 Brenda M	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5300 BCFP	$19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
11431 BC Phone	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
9796 Brunswk	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1775 Budd Auto	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
9953 Cad Frv	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
5408 Cal Pow A	$40½	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅜
9129 Camflo	$15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
2300 C Nor West	$10	9¾	9¾	
1550 Can Perm	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	
1000 Can Trust A	$27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
1120 C Tung	$23	22½	22½	— ½
900 CCablesv A	$19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
650 Cdn Cel	$9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
100 CGE	$29	29	29	+ ½
23890 CI Bk Com	$29¾	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
1041 Cdn Tire A	$26⅝	26½	26½	
1916 C Utilies	$16¾	16½	16¾	
1000 Candel Oil	$34½	34	34½	— ⅜
480 Cassiar	$9⅝	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
2155 Celanese	470	460	470	
3300 C Holiday I	$9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
4925 Con Distrb	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
8032 Cons Gas	$18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
8467 Con Fardy	330	315	330	+ 5

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 5, 1979

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
800 Conwest	$6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
7300 Crainni	$5⅝	5¾	5⅞	
10350 Cyprus	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
6700 Czar Res	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9560 Daon Dev	$17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
200 Daon A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
866 Denison	$79	73½	78½	— ½
10460 Dickrnsn	$7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
1678 D Bridge	$30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
2810 Dofasco A	$31⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
3600 Dom Store	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
1100 Du Pont	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
600 Dylex L A	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3760 East Mal	170	165	166	+ 4
535 Electhom A	452	435	435	—23
700 Emco	$9	9	9	— ⅛
16200 Falcon C	$28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
9105 Fibrg Nik A	$35	34½	35	+ ⅝
15 Francona	$9	9	9	— ⅛
3500 Fraser A	$15	14⅞	15	
1800 G M Res	400	395	395	—10
7750 Gibraltar	$8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
11600 Granduc	120	110	110	—11
3000 Gt Oil Sds	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5975 GL Forest	$43½	42¾	43½	+ ½
40 Guar Trst	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4000 Hard Crp A	360	360	360	+ 5
5640 Harlequin	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	
3379 Hawker A	$10⅛	10	10	
4736 Hayes D	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
16819 H Bay Co	$22	21½	21⅝	— ½
4388 IAC	$18	17¾	17⅞	
3350 Indal	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1221 Inland Gas	$11⅝	11¼	11¼	
1300 Int Mogul	$6	6	6	
6036 Int Pipe A	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
310 Ivaco A	$14⅛	14	14	
2777 Jannock	$23½	23	23	— ¼
3375 Kaiser Re	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	
7400 Kam Kotla	445	435	435	— 5
300 Kelsey H	$23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
1000 Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
1392 Labatt A	$21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
26400 Lacana	$6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
310 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3966 LL Lac	298	280	298	+23
500 Lob Co A	475	470	470	— 5
2350 Lob Co B	470	465	465	+ 5
1300 Loeb M	$9½	9¼	9½	
5800 MICC	$10	10	10	— ⅛
665 Mclan H A	$20	19¾	19¾	
21325 MB Ltd	$23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
525 Malgmi A	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
2262 Malson A	$23⅝	23	23⅛	
1114 Malson B	$21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
5885 Moore	$34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ½
1700 Murphy	$15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
3300 Nat Trust	$22½	21¾	22½	+ ¾
14373 Noranda A	$41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅞
38663 Norcen	$17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
700 NTecm B w	$21½	21	21	— ½
2500 Nowsco W	$22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
5330 Oakwood P	465	460	460	—10
3550 Ocelot B	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
22925 Oshawa A	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	
4850 Page Pet	$9⅛	9	9⅛	
26401 Pamour A	$7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
1200 PanCan P	$40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
10200 Pembina	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
500 Petrolina	$24	24	24	— ⅜
2580 Pine Point	$27¼	27¼	27¼	
20700 Place G	246	237	238	—10
6600 Placer	$27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
100 Ram	$9	9	9	
1450 Redpath A	$14¾	14½	14½	— ½
6848 Rd Stenhs A	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
500 Reichhold	$10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ½
15430 Revnu Prp	155	152	155	
1140 Roman	$28	28	28	— ½
16300 Sceptre	$8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
23800 Scotts A	$9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
16643 Shell Can	$16¼	16	16	— ½
37847 Sherritt A	$10¼	10	10⅛	
10 Sigma	$38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
3479 Simpsons	240	235	235	
1381 Simpsn S A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23860 Slater Stl	$15	14¾	15	+ ¼
2500 Southm	$27¾	27⅝	27½	
100 St Brodcst	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
12218 Stelco A	$29⅝	28⅝	29	
265 Steep R	425	425	425	
6090 Teck Cor A	$12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
3433 Teck Cor B	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
100 Teledyne	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
250 Tex Can	$47	46⅝	47	
15119 Thom N A	$15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
7841 Tor Dm Bk	$22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
600 Torstar B	$17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
9866 Traders A	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
2975 Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
18072 TrCan PL	$18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
6334 UGas A	$10	9⅝	10	
2905 Union Oil	$22½	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
2600 U Keno	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ½
700 U Siscoe	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
120 Un Carbid	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2900 Versil Cor	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
200 Vestgron	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
900 Voyager P	$24	24	24	
1550 Weldwod	$21⅝	20¾	21⅝	+ ⅝
21895 West Mine	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
14840 Weston	$22¾	22¼	22½	+ ½
646 Woodwd A	$20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
900 Yk Bear	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
2200 Yukon C	380	380	380	

Total sales 4,476,253 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 5, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
2180	Bnk Mont	$26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
28166	Basic Res	$7¾	7	7	— ⅞
2150	Con Bath	$12⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
1400	Dom TxtA	$14¼	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
1150	FCA Int	296	295	295	—5
310	Imasco	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
990	Royal Bk	$40¾	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
218	RoyTr A	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
100	Steinbrg A	$23¼	23¼	23¼	

Total sales 468,905 shares.

CLAIRE STERLING ON ITALIAN POLITICS.

International Herald Tribune
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Tokyo Exchange

February 5, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	357	Matsu E. Wks	571
Canon	485	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	133
Dai Nip. Print	563	Mitsubi Corp.	430
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	283
Fuji Photo	686	Mitsukoshi	558
Hitachi	276	Nippon Elec.	286
Honda Motor	500	Sharp	489
C. Itoh	270	Sony Corp	1,610
Japan Air L.	2,910	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,200	Taisho Marine	245
Kao Soap	650	Takeda	520
Kirin Brewery	467	Teijin	145
Komatsu	373	Tokyo Marine	503
Kubota	284	Toray	188
Matsu El. Ind.	696	Toyota	856

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam	91.60	92.80	100.80	85.60
Brussels	114.63	114.64	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	154.49	154.76	164.46	141.16
London 30	460.70	467.30	535.50	433.40
London 500	242.26	244.57	265.03	205.42
Milan	72.36	73.03	82.52	55.45
Paris	120.52	121.61	127.35	78.10
Sydney	580.46	577.21	580.46	441.19
Tokyo (n)	457.70	460.43	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (o)	6,148.86	6,187.30	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich	333.10	336.80	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.50
Albert Heijn	118.50
Algembank	368.00
Amrobank	77.80
A'Dam Rub	65.00
Fokker	26.00
Heineken	91.50
H.V.A.	46.20
Hoogovens	32.00
K.L.M.	105.50
Nat. Nedder	111.80
Pakhoed	45.00
Philips	23.60
Robeco	166.00
Rolinco	128.50
Rorento	122.60
Royal Dutch	125.80
Unilever	123.70
Van Ommer	165.00
VMF-Stork	42.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,350
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,795
Cockerill	518
Electrobel	6,920
GB-Inno-BM	2,605
Hoboken	3,150
Petrofina	3,620
Ph. Gevaert	1,372
Soc. Generale	2,165
Solvay	2,660
Un. Miniere	800

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	69.30
B.A.S.F.	134.90
Bayer	136.00
Commerzbnk	212.50
Cont. Gummi	66.80
Daimler	320.50
Demag	164.00
Deutsche Bnk	288.10
Dresdner Bnk	229.50
Hoechst	134.00
Hoesch	47.00
Karlstadt	331.00
Kauhof	250.00
K.H.D.	213.00
Lufthansa	98.00
Mannesman	166.00
Metallgesell.	265.00
Neckermann	172.40
RWE.new	178.30
Schering	245.50
Siemens	265.50
Thyssen	106.80
Varta	185.00
Veba	139.50
Volkswagen	244.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.67
Anglo-Am	0.47
Barclays Bnk	3.76
Beecham Gp	6.11
BICC	1.21
Boots	0.59
Bowater	1.84
BAT Ind.	3.13
Brit.-Oxyg	0.70
Brit. Pet.	9.34
Burmah	0.93
Cadbury Sc.	0.52
Chartered	1.52
Courtaulds	1.09
De Beer D	4.60
Decca Rec	4.05
Distillers	2.07
Dunlop	0.63
E Mus Ind	1.32
GEC	3.22
Free St Ged	23½
GKN	2.38
Glaxo Gp	4.75
Gold Fields	2.04
Gt Un St	2.96
Guinness	1.64
Hawker-Sidd	2.02
Hudson Bay	$13⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.54
Imps	0.87½
Marks & Spen.	0.85
Metal Box	3.08
Nichols	0.85
Plessey	1.06
Rand Mines	0.47
Rank Org.	2.40
Royal Dutch	46½
R.T.Z.	2.84
Shell	5.90
Thorn (A)	3.44
Tube Invest.	3.34
Union Carb.	3.52
Vickers	1.80
War L3½	0.28½
West Deep	$12⅝
West Drief	$33.00
West Hold	$29.00
West Min	1.69
Woolworth	0.62½
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	525.50
ERBA	1,280.00
ErcMarelli	225.00
Fiat	2,830.00
Finsider	172.50
Generali	35,650.00
IFI	2,309.00
Italgas	777.00
Italsider	384.50
LaRinas	61.75
Montedis	187.00
Olivetti	983.00
Pirelli	1,805.00
Snia Visco	840.00

Paris

Air Liquide	391.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	556.00
BSN	519.00
Carrefour	1,840.00
Cim Lafarge	251.00
Cie Bancaire	433.10
CFP	139.00
CGE	389.00
CCF	140.20
Ferodo	400.00
Imetal	55.50
L Oreal	745.00
Mach Bull	57.50
Michelin	1,042.00
Moet Henn	545.00
Moulinex	136.00
Paribas	208.50
PUK	76.00
Penarroya	42.80
Perrier	275.20
Peugeot	407.00
Rh Poulenc	110.10
Saclior	17.05
St Gobain	146.30
Suez	285.50
Telemecan	821.00
Thomson	232.00
Usinor	11.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,340
Buehrle	2,625
B Boveri	1,750
Ciba Geigy	1,275
Cr Suisse	2,345
Fisher	640
HofRochN	7,775
Nestle	3,550
Sandoz	4,150
Ste B. Suisse	390
Sulzer	2,610
U.B. Suisse	3,265

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 5, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	992.00	994.00	914.00	915.00
3 months	1,001.00	1,002.00	956.50	957.50
Cathodes: spot	978.00	980.00	928.00	930.00
3 months	988.00	989.00	942.00	943.00
Tin: spot	7,230.00	7,240.00	7,150.00	7,160.00
3 months	7,170.00	7,175.00	7,110.00	7,120.00
Lead: spot	550.00	552.00	554.00	556.00
3 months	508.00	509.00	510.50	511.00
Zinc: spot	394.00	395.00	378.00	379.00
3 months	406.00	407.00	390.50	391.50
Silver: spot	358.90	359.10	337.30	337.60
3 months	369.40	369.50	346.80	346.90

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 5, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	105.25	104.25	105.00	105.05	104.50	104.55
May	110.00	108.70	110.00	110.05	108.75	108.80
Aug	114.50	113.00	114.40	114.45	112.90	113.00
Oct	117.00	115.75	116.95	117.00	115.70	115.75
Dec	119.85	118.50	119.80	119.85	118.50	118.60
Mar	124.50	123.40	124.85	125.00	123.25	123.40
May	127.50	127.50	127.50	128.00	125.50	126.00
2,684 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,694	1,660	1,692	1,694	1,674.5	1,578
May	1,755	1,700	1,752.5	1,753	1,734	1,726
Jul	1,775	1,730	1,772	1,774	1,750	1,752
Sep	1,805	1,760	1,800	1,805	1,780	1,783
Dec	1,845	1,815	1,841	1,842.5	1,827	1,830
Mar	1,858	1,845	1,865	1,875	1,852	1,860
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,880	1,893	1,865	1,875
4,372 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,470	1,456	1,459	1,460	1,457	1,459
May	1,346	1,330	1,333	1,334	1,330	1,332
Jul	1,283	1,266	1,270	1,271	1,264	1,265
Sep	1,223	1,210	1,208	1,209	1,205	1,209
Nov	1,179	1,170	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,167
Jan	1,150	1,138	1,139	1,140	1,140	1,145
Mar	1,120	1,109	1,110	1,115	1,115	1,118
3,009 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

February 5, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	850	842	846	849	+ 8
May	879	870	878	879	+ 10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	892	900	+ 7
Aug	921	921	920	929	Unch.
Oct	950	950	953	955	+ 18
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	940	950	+ 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	970	980	+ 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,000	1,020	+ 10
616 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,410	1,375	1,380	1,392	— 10
May	1,440	1,405	1,406	1,412	— 17
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	-	Unch.
Sep	1,470	1,470	1,471	1,490	— 16
Dec	1,500	1,500	1,480	1,510	— 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	-	— 10
85 lots					

IMM Futures

February 5, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5920	0.6023	0.5969	0.6020	+0.0091
June	0.6123	0.6182	0.6120	0.6179	+0.0111
Sept	0.6276	0.6330	0.6267	0.6320 a	+0.0108
Dec	0.6430	0.6465	0.6430	0.6465	+0.0120
Mar	0.6530	0.6530	0.6530	0.6530	+0.0085
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4975	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2340 b	+0.0020
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2360	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	5034	5075	5034	5075	+0054
June	5140	5169	5140	5169	+0069
Sept	5210	5266 b	5260	5266 b	+0077
Dec	5305	5350 b	5305	5350 b	+0045
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9820	1.9870	1.9800	1.9855	+0.0130
June	1.9630	1.9700	1.9630	1.9680	+0.0120
Sept	1.9430	1.9520	1.9430	1.9520	+0.0115
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9310	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8337	0.8364	0.8337	0.8361	+0.0026
June	0.8330	0.8365	0.8330	0.8364 a	+0.0036
Sept	0.8350	0.8360	0.8345	0.8353	+0.0030
Dec	0.8350	0.8355 b	0.8343	0.8355 b	+0.0035
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5387	0.5416	0.5385	0.5415	+0.0076
June	0.5485	0.5507	0.5478	0.5502	+0.0076
Sept	0.5560	0.5595 b	0.5560	0.5585 a	+0.0067
Dec	0.5669	0.5669	0.5665 a	0.5669	+0.0100
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5780	Unch.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 5, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.014	4.012	107.87 *	47.00 *	0.2397	—	6.861 *	119.00 *	39.06 *
Brussels (c)	29.41	58.555	15.734	6.85125	3.49525 *	14.588	—	17.36	5.75
Frankfurt	1.8673	3.7145	—	43.55 *	2.216 x	92.66 *	6.358 *	110.36 *	36.14 *
London(z)	1.9893	—	3.7065	8.5125	1,675.75	4.0025	58.33	3.3645	10.2825
Milan	843.45	1,675.15	450.11	196.04	—	417.47	28.62	496.61	163.04
Paris	4.28	8.546	229.60 *	—	5 1005 x	212.96 *	14.6045 *	253.325 *	83.20 *
Zurich	1.69125	3.3635	90.7323 *	39.52445 *	0.20065	84.03725 *	5.7565 *	—	32.727 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.167 ; Escudo: 47.505 ; Israeli £: 19.425 ; Peseta: 69.825 ; Schilling: 13.685 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3875 ; Yen: 200.275 ; Norw. Krone: 5.121 ; Fin Mark: 3.993 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.92 ; Hong Kong $: 4.7865 ; Singapore $: 2.1825 ; Canadian $: 83.495 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	93¼	94¼
Ashland 7½-82	97	98
Australia 8¼-83	95½	96½
Australia 8¾-91	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-92	90¾	91¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	92	93
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91¾	92¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
BFCE 8¾-83	96¾	97¾
Brazil 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Brit Gas 9-81	98	99
BrokenHill 8-85	92	93
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	95	96
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	93½	94½
Charbonos 8⅝-81	96½	97½
Citylnvest 8¾-84	94¼	95¼
Cons Food 7½-91	88¾	89¾
Conoco 8-86	95¾	96¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	93½	94½
EEC 8¼-82	96	97
EEC 7¾-84	92	93
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	91¾	92¾
EIB 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
EIB 8-84	93¾	94¾
EH Aquit. 8¼-85	93¼	94¼
EMI 9¼-89	95½	96½
Ericsson 8½-89	93	94
Esso 8-86 nov	98¼	99¼
Eurofima 8½-83	96	97
Fiat 8-82	94	95
First Chic 7-80	97	99
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¾	92¾
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
GulfWestn 8¼-84	91	93
Hamersley 8½-84	95½	96½
Home Oil 9½-86	99½	100½
ICI 8¼-87	92½	93½
ISE Cnda 9-82	99¼	100¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96¼	97¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	94	96
Kockums 8-83	95	96
Manitoba 8¾-83	96½	97½
Michelin 9¼-86	99	100
Midld Intl 8¾-86	96	97
Montreal 9¼-83	99¼	100¼
NCBoard 8-87	91	92
NatWest 9-86	98	99
NBrunswick 9-83	98	99
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¾	96¾
NrgKombk 8½-91	93¾	94¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	92	93
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¾-83	100¼	101¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	93¾	94¾
Ontario 9-83	98	99
OntarioHyd 8-87	91¼	92¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
QuebProv 8½-81	96¾	97¾
QuebProv 9-83	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	92¾	93¾
SaabScania 8½-89	90¾	91¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 8¾-82	95¼	96¼
Slind 8¾-88	98½	99½
Sweden 8¼-87	93	94
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMay 7¾-87	90	91
Textron 7½-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
UnOil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	97¾	98¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¾	91¾
Carnation 4-88	72½	74½
Chevron 5-88	147	149
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	61½
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	90½	92½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	118½	120½
Cummint 6¼-86	88	90
Dartind 4¾-87	82	84
EastKodak 4½-86	85	87
Ford 6-86	90½	92½
Ford 5-88	81	83
GenElec 4¼-87	82	84
GenFoods 4⅝-82	93	95
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	73½	75½
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honeywell 6-86	84½	86½
ICI 6¾-97	87¾	88¾
INA 6-97	91½	93½
ISE 6¾-89	88	90
ITT 4¾-97	76½	78½
Jusco 6-92	127¼	128¼
Komatsu 7¼-90	153½	154½
Mitsui 7¼-90	110¼	111¼
Morgan.JP 4¼-87	92½	94½
Nabisco 5¼-88	99½	101½
OwensIll 4½-87	97	99
PenneyJC 4½-87	76	78
RCA 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4⅜-83	146	148
Revlon 4⅜-87	125	127
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	89½	91½
Tyco 8½-88	99	101
UnCarb 4¾-82	89½	91½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	72	74
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	102	103
Beatrice 6¼-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	91½
Beecham 6¾-92	101¾	102¾
Boots 6⅝-93	89¾	91¾
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	87½	89½
BroadHale 4¾-87	73	75

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Monday	95.71	89.89
Previous	95.72	89.91

REAL ESTATE **AUCTION** REAL ESTATE

SATURDAYS, FEBRUARY 10TH & 17TH — 11 A.M.
Pinellas & Gilchrist Counties, Florida.

The remainder of the Ed C. Wright Estate acres of land. This perhaps will be the most spectacular estate sale of its kind ever to be held in the Central Florida area.

SATURDAY — FEBRUARY 10TH — 11 A.M.
Pinellas & Hillsborough County Properties
(Approx. 1976 Acres)

Sale will include the "Gateway Property" to Pinellas with over 8 miles frontage on I-275, Ulmerton Road, Roosevelt Road, Gandy Boulevard, 4th & 9th Streets North, and over 5 miles of Tampa Bay frontage.

Location of Sale Site — Auction to be conducted under our tent on Ulmerton Road, just West of The Showboat, Pinellas County, Florida.

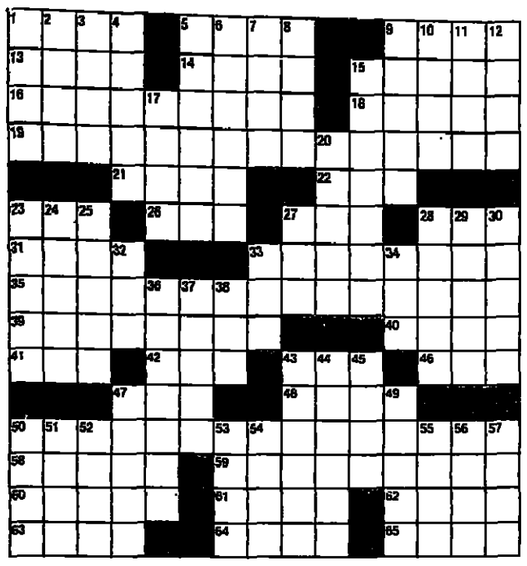
SATURDAY — FEBRUARY 17TH — 11 A.M.
Gilchrist County Property
680 Acres with 15,500' of Suwannee and Santa Fe River frontages.

ORDER OF SALE
Offered in parcels and/or as a whole. No minimum bids — all sales to be approved by the Circuit Court.

TERMS
10% Down Day of Sale; 10% At Closing Within 60 Days.
5 Years on Balance at 8% Interest.
Note: 10% Discount for cash at closing!!!

For more information and free picture brochure contact:
HIGGENBOTHAM REALTY, INC., Realtor
AUCTIONEERS
1702 Edgewood Drive, Lakeland, Florida 33803
813-688-6094

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Veal source
5 Oodles
9 Willingly
13 Century plant
14 "Una voce poco fa" is one
15 Type of cap
16 Museum specialists
18 —— nous
19 Words to the inhibited
21 Some are iniquitous
22 Abbr. on a map
23 Eve's genesis
26 Summer drink
27 Gershwin the lyricist
28 Pardner
31 Author Eliav
33 Device using a series of fishhooks
35 Words to one who lies
39 Casey Jones
40 Traffic-report entry
41 Frances or Joey
42 Trio between K and O
43 Homophone for yews or ewes
46 Marie or Anne: Abbr.
47 It rises in a trunk
48 Barrie canine
50 Words to a wag
58 Fail to notice
59 Loses one's cool
60 Felix the clown
61 Fief toiler
62 Like a whooping crane: Lat.
63 Up-and-at-'em person
64 "Foxxy" fellow
65 Methuselah's longevity rival

DOWN

1 Baseball's *Hubbell*
2 Not windward
3 Type of cause or motion
4 Rank
5 The M-1 rifle
6 Blackmailer's phrase
7 Compete in a roleo
8 Obi
9 Swordsman's sally
10 Run —— (encounter)
11 Light tan
12 Yard sections
15 Toothed
17 Great Barrier Island
20 Tell missile
23 Assessed
24 Girl in a "Goodnight" song
25 Widest part of a cask
27 Collector from John Q.
28 Is lovelorn
29 Concerning
30 P.I. invasion site: 1944
32 Ransom —— Olds
33 Eminence
34 Showed the way
36 Jewel worker
37 Rhythm
38 Half a score
43 Harsh
44 Left port
45 It's a feat to make these meet
47 Beef on the hoof
49 Honeymooner's verb
50 College square, for short
51 Open
52 —— La Motte, in Lake Champlain
53 "Deutschland —— alles"
54 "Second Hand" girl of 1921
55 Any Russian soldier
56 Poppaea Sabina's spouse
57 Mardi ——

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	14	57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	0	32	Mist	MIAMI	21	70	Fair
ANKARA	9	48	Mist	MILAN	6	43	Rain
ATHENS	15	59	Overcast	MONTREAL	−12	10	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	−3	27	Snow
BELGRADE	13	55	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	43	Overcast
BERLIN	1	34	Mist	NEW YORK	−6	21	Fair
BRUSSELS	2	36	Cloudy	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	3	37	Mist	OSLO	−10	14	Fair
BUDAPEST	2	36	Rain	PARIS	3	37	Mist
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	−2	28	Snow
COPENHAGEN	−1	30	Mist	ROME	14	57	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	50	Mist
DUBLIN	5	41	Mist	STOCKHOLM	−5	23	Mist
EDINBURGH	2	36	Fair	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	11	52	Rain	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
FRANKFURT	2	36	Snow	TOKYO	3	37	Rain
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	TUNIS	20	68	Overcast
HELSINKI	−12	10	Fair	VIENNA	3	37	Mist
ISTANBUL	12	54	Rain	WARSAW	−2	28	Mist
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	−5	23	Fair
LISBON	15	59	Rain	ZURICH	5	41	Rain
LONDON	5	41	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 5, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 790.00
— (d) Conbar SF 697.00
— (d) Grabar SF 592.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 744.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.40
— (d) Cresbow Fund SF 3.92
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 8.71

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.44
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $ 0.94
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.27
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.16

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 204.00
— (d) Consabel SF 401.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 57.00
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 70.25
— (d) Usec SF 409.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 113.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 21.60
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 71.10

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 25.11
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $61.63
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 22.02
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 55.29
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $ 14.43

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.77
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 9.57
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.46

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 53.25
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HKS 10.14
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.19
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 6.92

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $87.28
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $17.59

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438,GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF343.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 305.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd 99.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Ser. R Esf SF 1.318.00
— (r) Securvalor SF 936.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 334.75
— (d) Intervalor SF 50.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 410.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 345.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 73.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 30.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 60.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 67.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 130.00
— (d) Fonds Swiss Sh SF 182.25
— (d) Globinvest SF 84.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 75.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 252.50
— (d) Saffa South Afr. Sh SF 134.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Esf SF 211.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM 11.45
— (d) Eurocafonds DM 25.40
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.50
— (d) Unirenta DM 38.35
— (d) Unispecial I DM 60.95

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.28
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.36
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 126.85
(w) CAMIT $10.67
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $11.95
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,373.00
(d) Caribbo Open-End Fund $180.25
(d) Citadel Fund $2.94
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $911.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.94
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $15.01
(w) D.G.C. $47.00
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.11
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $16.10
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $17.74
(d) Eurose Obligations LF 1,127.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $4,110.16
(w) First Intern'l Fund $191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,517
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 58.76
(d) Fonditalia $11.82
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interlink DM 40.61
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $8.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.80
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 274.74
(l) H.O.I.T. Hebel $30.92
(d) Icofund $10.95
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $105.67
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $108.20
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.17
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $22.91
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $4.53
(d) Invesco DWS DM 36.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.48
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.36
(w) Japan Selection Fund $66.73
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $44.04
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,506.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $12.37
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $28.21
(l) Laverage Cap. Hold $46.24
(w) Luxfund $26.25
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.89
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.83
(w) Nippon Fund $20.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.95
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $5.22
(w) N.A.M.F. $66.67
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $29.88
(d) Ranta Fund LF 1,903.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 620.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.66
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.37
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 76.35
(w) Saras (N.A.V.) $15.22
( ) Share Realty N.V. $15.51
( ) Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 98.70
(w) Soras Fund $583.50
(w) Talent Global Fund $11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $48.21
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $66.17
(w) Transpacific Fund $37.92
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $2.84
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $10.90
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $446.74
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities $68.98
(w) Worldwide Special $5,481.58

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; q — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price •Ex-Coupon.

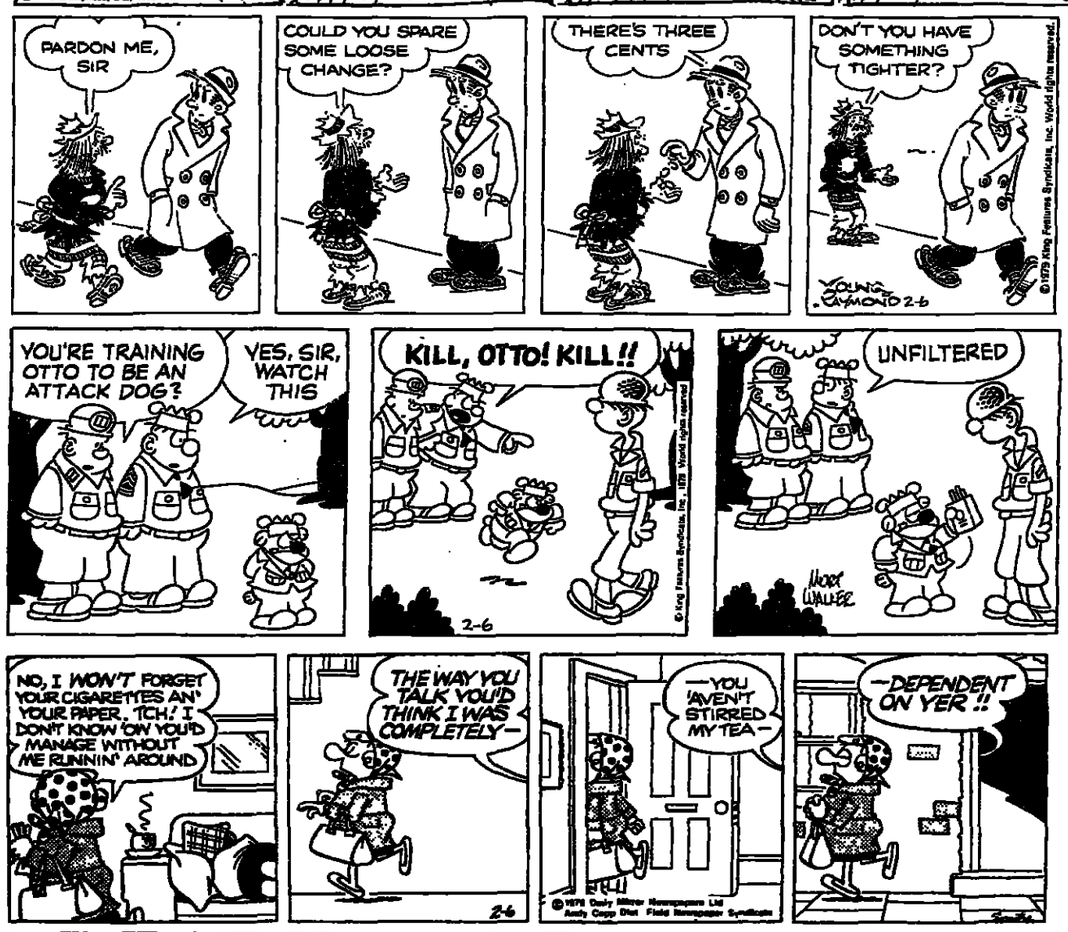
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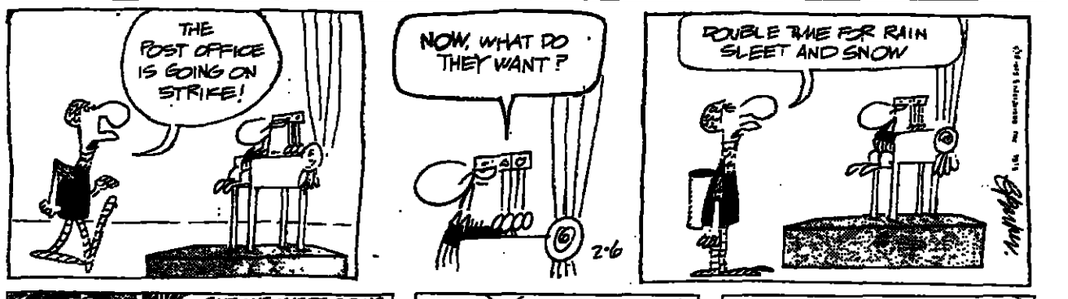
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BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

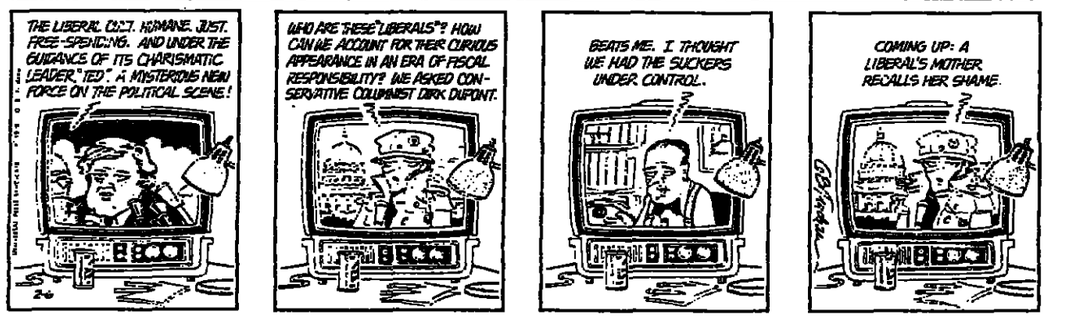
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REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUIMS

INGEF

DARNBY

TRUIPY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EAGLE PYLON VACANT MATURE
Answer: What the crook was "inclined" to be— NOT ON THE LEVEL

Imprimé par P.I.O - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE DOMINICAN CRISIS
The 1965 Constitutionalist Revolt and American Intervention

By Piero Gleijeses. Translated by Lawrence Lipson. Johns Hopkins. 460 pp. $22.50.

Reviewed by Patrick Breslin

UNITED STATES policy towards Latin America moves in repetitive cycles that might be amusing were not their consequences tragic. Periodically, a U.S. administration discovers that opposition to a friendly dictator is reaching flash point and begins to distance itself from him. The irony, of course, is that the dictator, typically, was boosted to power by the United States at an earlier point in the cycle.

Currently, the State Department is attempting to arrange a graceful exit for Anastasio Somoza, whose family has run Nicaragua for over four decades. The state of affairs between Somoza and his people was made clear late last summer when they rose in revolt and he sent his planes to bomb and strafe them. While the United States now favors Somoza's departure, officials are concerned about a "power vacuum" when he goes. (A similar concern surrounds another U.S.-supported dictator lately fallen on difficult days — the Shah of Iran.)

It is the reappearance of this particular kind of foreign-policy crisis that makes Piero Gleijeses' excellent new book on the Dominican Republic so timely. Years of research and hundreds of hours of interviews with the participants gird Gleijeses' analysis of the aftermath of the United States having soured on another Caribbean dictator, Rafael Trujillo, in 1960. Withdrawal of U.S. support for Trujillo was hailed by the Dominicans. But the prestige won thereby was soon squandered by subsequent U.S. meddling in Dominican affairs. It all climaxed in 1965 when a popular revolt for democracy and constitutionalism broke out, only to be crushed by an invasion of U.S. Marines.

Stinging Criticism

Gleijeses writes with passion and stinging criticism about that American intervention, but never without careful documentation. This definitive work should be read and pondered for what it reveals about U.S. foreign policy, both past and present.

Like the Somozas in Nicaragua, Trujillo had come to power courtesy of an army created, trained, and equipped by the United States, left behind after a Marine Corps occupation in the 1920s. When he was assassinated in 1961, a power struggle began among his family, hangers-on, military factions, and the Dominican upper class. The mass of Dominican citizens were silent witnesses to that struggle but their chance came in 1962 when they overwhelmingly elected Juan Bosch, a popular political leader who had spent 25 years in exile under Trujillo.

Seven months after his inauguration, Bosch was overthrown by a military coup. He had given the Dominican Republic the most honest government in its history. Now, corruption began again on the grand scale. A few military officers, convinced the country needed a return to its constitution, began to plot a countercoup. Meanwhile, the United States, a principal actor in the political maneuvering since Trujillo's demise, had thrown its whole-hearted support to the conservative government installed by the military to replace Bosch — a government with no popular support.

Gleijeses' superb description of the progress of the countercoup makes clear how complex were the motives of the officers who joined. A few were committed to the constitutionalist ideal. Most hedged their bets, hoping only to wind up on the winning side. When the coup began on April 24, 1965, many of those who had promised support held back. The rebels captured Santo Domingo, the capital, but the officers they'd counted on to swing key bases behind them vacillated. Initiative swing to their enemies, who still controlled more men, all the tanks and planes in the country, and the navy. A merciless bombardment of the city began, softening it for the final blow, a tank-led sweep by a powerful infantry force across the Duarte Bridge. The coup's leaders threw in the towel, sought asylum in embassies. Only a couple remained, resigned to a pointless but honorable death among the leaderless soldiers and civilians being massacred at the Duarte Bridge. But at the bridge they found a population in arms, bottling up the army's tanks in narrow streets, resisting every foot of the advance. The attack stalled. At dusk on April 27, the army fled back across the bridge. For the first time in their history, the Dominican people had won. Their freedom lasted barely 24 hours.

Calling on the Marines

The U.S. embassy had approved the naval and air bombardment of the city and the tank attack "even though it could mean more bloodshed" because it is the only way to forestall a leftist takeover, as the embassy cabled. But when the attack failed, when the panicky Dominican military began to disintegrate, the embassy called for the Marines. Lyndon Johnson, who had represented the U.S. at Bosch's inauguration, gave the orders that crushed the revolt seeking to restore him to office.

Clearly, the fear of communism played a major role in U.S. actions in 1965. It was a fear out of proportion to the situation since, as Gleijeses painstakingly demonstrates, the Dominican left was weak and faction-ridden throughout the period. President Carter has said American policy makers are no longer dominated by an "inordinate fear of communism." Even if that is so, there are other patterns in the Dominican case which still characterize U.S. policy: ignorance about the mood of the mass of people, be they Dominicans, Nicaraguans, or Iranians; preference for dealing with the upper class, no matter how isolated they may be from their own people; the conviction that the military, no matter how criminal and how hated, is the basis of stability and must be kept intact; the assumption that after years of supporting a repressive regime, the U.S. will be accepted as an impartial mediator; and finally, the mechanical refusal to countenance popular leaders, like Bosch, or the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, whose cardinal sin is not their politics but their refusal to take U.S. advice.

Gleijeses shows how, in 1965, all these factors combined to produce a shameful episode in the United States' relations with its neighbors. His own sympathies are clearly with the people who courageously fought an army and its tanks for freedom at the Duarte Bridge. The pity is that in such stirring scenes, U.S. officials so often see only a threat.

Patrick Breslin directed foreign policy research at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and has lived and worked in Latin America.

© Washington Post

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	I	A	W	'	L		L	A	R	G	E		A	G	O	G
A	'	L	A	I			I	D	'	C	M		L	A	N	E
B	A	T	T	L	E		O	F		B	U	L	L		R	U	N
E	I	W	'	E		O	G	R	E			A	'	D	S	
		R	A	V	E	N		C	O	P	S	E				
S	'	P	O	D	E			L	A	V	E		N	I	S	W
H	O	'	E	R		R	U	R	A	L			O	P	E	
A	L	E			C	O	R	A	L				F	R	A	
F	I	R		H	A	B	I	T		M	O	T	E	L		
T	O	I	T		O	V	I	D		A	S	H	E	S		
		H	A	V	E	N		T	E	N	S	E				
M	'	E	D	E			A	I	T	S		G	R	O		
M	I	D	D	L	E	O	F	T	H	E	R	O	A	D		
U	R	A	L		S	H	A	L	E		A	D	Z	E		
G	A	M	E		S	O	R	E	R		T	S	E	R		

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South chose to open one no-trump to avoid the rebidding headache that might have resulted after a one-heart opening and a one-spade response. He should perhaps have passed after the two no-trump response, but ventured a three-heart bid, an unusual move clearly indicating a five-card suit. North raised to four hearts, reaching the only plausible game contract.

Three no-trump would have been hopeless after a lead from either black suit, and even after the lead of a top heart from West, a spade shift would have permitted the defense to prevail.

Four hearts was difficult to defeat, but the defense started on the right track when West led the diamond eight. Dummy played low, and East made a subtle move by covering with the nine. South won with the king and led a trump.

West put up the king and continued diamonds, preparing for a third-round ruff in that suit. But when South won with the jack and led another trump, West erred by playing low. He was trying to allow for the slight possibility that his partner had begun with a doubleton trump queen. But this play left South in command. He won with the jack and played another trump. West won, and South could claim 10 tricks, with five diamond tricks, three trumps and two clubs. The spade was the third and last trick for the defense.

West began his post-mortem defense without waiting for the attack. "Even if I had gone up with the heart ace," he pointed out, "I would not have known which black suit to lead to reach your hand for a diamond ruff."

"That was why I played the diamond nine at trick one, as a suit-preference signal for spades," East responded.

NORTH
♠ 7 4
♡ J 5 2
◇ A Q 10 6 3
♣ J 9 6

WEST
♠ Q J 6 5
♡ A K 10
◇ 8 5
♣ Q 8 7 2

EAST
♠ A 10 8 2
♡ 7 4
◇ 9 4 2
♣ 10 5 4 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ K 9 3
♡ Q 9 8 6 3
◇ K J 7
♣ A K

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond eight.

Slalom Is Won By Phil Mahre, Now 3d Overall

JASNA, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 5 (AP) — Phil Mahre of the United States won a World Cup slalom race here today and gained in his battle with Peter Luescher of Switzerland for the overall World Cup title.

Mahre clocked the fastest first heat and the third-fastest second heat for a combined time of 1 minute, 43.03 seconds. Leonardo David of Italy was second in 1:43.81 and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden was third after a near-fall.

Mahre raised his total to 123 points with the victory, elevating him to third place in the overall standings. He overtook Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who did not compete here because of an injury he received in a recent car crash.

Slight Gain

Luescher continued to lead the World Cup standings although he managed to earn only one point in the slalom today. His new total was 174. Stenmark remained second with 135. Under the new scoring rules, Stenmark gained no points and Luescher just one today because of previous better finishes.

Mahre triumphed despite a mishap in the second run, when he hit his head against a pole, knocking off his goggles about midway down the trail. Mahre finished the run without the goggles, which was a handicap because it was snowing.

"I almost went off the course on a knoll," Phil Mahre said. "That was the only bad mistake I made. It's just a matter of putting two good runs together."

Stenmark, who won the giant slalom race on the same slopes yesterday, made an all-out effort for victory in the second heat, posting the fastest intermediate time before he lost his balance three or four gates from the finish and nearly fell.

It was the first victory in almost a year for the U.S. men's team. Mahre's twin brother, Steve, took sixth place to complete the best day for the American men since the Mahres won back-to-back giant slalom and slalom races last season at Stratton Mountain, Vt.

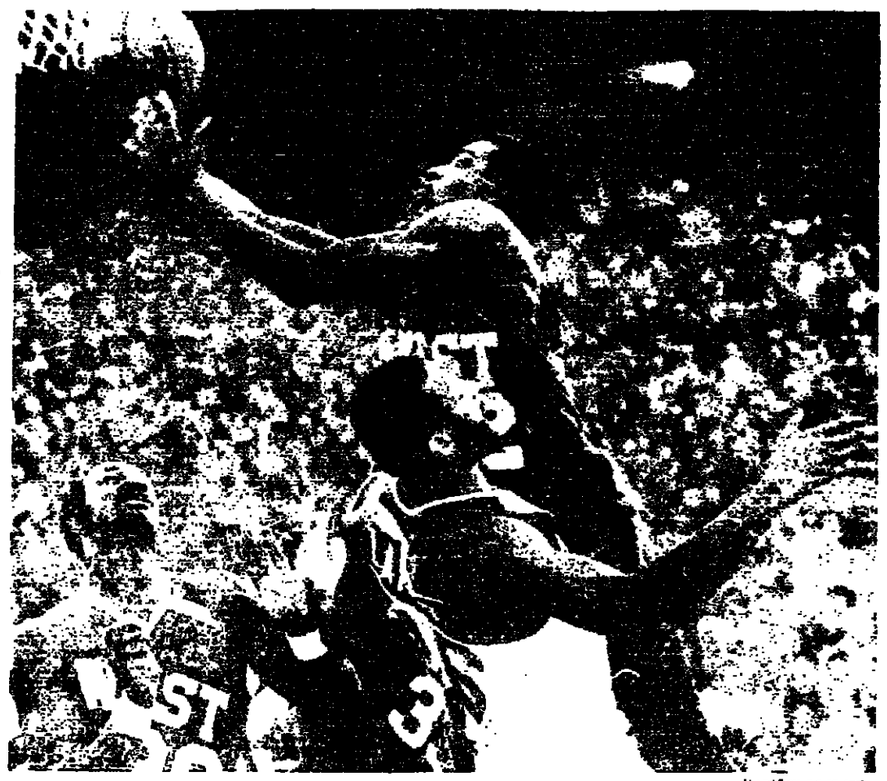
The course took a big toll of racers in the starting field of 62. There were only 28 finishers. Twenty-two skiers failed to complete the first run, which had a vertical drop of 180 meters through 74 gates. Twelve more skiers failed to finish the second heat of 66 gates.

Men's Slalom

1. Phil Mahre, United States, 1:43.03
2. Leonardo David, Italy, 1:43.81
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:44.45
4. Christian Orlainsky, Austria, 1:44.68
5. Anton Steiner, Austria, 1:44.86
6. Steve Mahre, United States, 1:44.90
7. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 1:44.92
8. Peter Popangelov, Bulgaria, 1:45.01
9. Peter Molly, Italy, 1:45.30
10. Franz Gruber, Austria, 1:45.51

World Cup Standings

1. Peter Luescher, 174 points
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135
3. Phil Mahre, 123
4. Andreas Wenzel, 122
5. Leonhard Stock, 93
6. Piero Gros, 77
7. Bojan Krizaj, 72
8. Peter Mueller, 66
9. Christian Neureither, 65
10. Leonardo David, 64



United Press International

David Thompson of the Denver Nuggets goes up and over Bob Lanier of the Detroit Pistons to score in the NBA All-Star Game. Led by Thompson, the West won, 134-129.

NBA West Wins All-Star Game

By Sam Goldaper

PONTIAC, Mich., Feb. 5 (NYT) — David Thompson turned in a spectacular performance yesterday and won the most-valuable-player award for his role in leading the West to a 134-129 victory over the East in the 29th National Basketball Association All-Star Game.

A Silverdome crowd of 31,475, a record for the annual game, watched the Denver star score 25 points in 34 minutes of action. He hit on 11 of 17 shots to spark the West's 53 percent shooting performance.

Fourteen of his points came in the first half when he led a blistering fast break that enabled the West to pile up an 80-58 advantage that the East found difficult to overcome.

Bits and Pieces

"It wasn't just David's scoring," said Red Auerbach, president and general manager of the Boston Celtics. "He had a little of everything. He scored, made some spectacular dunks, played some defense, went deep, went to the boards, drove and led the fast break. A little of everything added up to a whole lot."

Of the 114 votes cast by sportswriters and broadcasters for the most-valuable player, the 6-foot-4-inch Thompson garnered 76. Julius Erving of the Philadelphia 76ers, the game's top scorer with 26 points, was second.

The East was down to only three guards because Doug Collins of the Philadelphia 76ers had to drop out of the game with an inflamed tendon. Erving, Campy Russell of the Cleveland Cavaliers and Bobby Dandridge of the Washington Bullets had to move from the forward position to the backcourt. Erving was matched against Thompson, and he just couldn't handle Thompson's quickness.

Nice Place to Visit

With 3 minutes 43 seconds remaining in the first half, Thompson stole the ball from Erving and drove for a spectacular dunk with Erving on his heels.

Erving said having to play guard was "O.K., but I wouldn't want to earn my living playing backcourt — too much running."

Pete Maravich of the New Orleans Jazz and George Gervin of the San Antonio Spurs were voted to the starting backcourt by the fans. The coaches had added Collins and Calvin Murphy of the Houston Rockets.

WEST (134)

	fg	fga	ft	fta	r	a	pf	pts
M. Johnson	3	11	4	6	6	2	1	10
McGinnis	5	12	6	11	6	3	4	16
Abdul-Jabbar	5	12	1	2	8	3	4	11
Thompson	11	17	3	7	5	2	4	25
Westphal	8	12	1	2	1	5	0	17
Birdsong	4	6	1	2	2	0	1	9
Davis	4	9	0	0	4	4	0	8
Gilmore	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	8
D. Johnson	5	7	2	2	1	3	3	12
Lucas	4	10	2	2	7	1	5	10
Sikma	4	5	0	0	4	0	1	8
Team Rebounds					16			
Totals	56	105	22	36	61	25	24	134

EAST (129)

	fg	fga	ft	fta	r	a	pf	pts
Erving	10	22	9	12	8	5	4	29
Tomjanovich	6	13	0	0	6	1	2	12
Malone	2	2	4	5	7	1	0	8
Gervin	8	16	10	11	6	2	4	26
Maravich	5	8	0	0	2	2	1	10
Dandridge	3	5	2	3	3	1	2	8
Hayes	5	11	3	5	13	0	5	13
Kemon	1	3	1	2	2	1	0	3
Lanier	5	10	0	0	4	4	4	10
Murphy	3	5	0	0	1	5	4	6
Russell	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	4
Team Rebounds					11			
Totals	50	103	29	38	64	22	26	129
West					36	44	24	30—134
East					27	31	40	31—129

Fouled Out—None. A—31,745.

Paul Silas, the Seattle SuperSonics' forward, a spectator, thought the matchup of Erving against Thompson was the key to the West's ability to survive the East's second-half comeback, when it scored 71 points.

No Need to Practice

"The East was making a strong bid," Silas said, "when Dick Motta put in some of his big guys. Lenny Wilkens called time out and sent David back into the game and teamed him with Dennis Johnson and kept his big front line. Johnson can handle the big guards and Thompson just outquicked Julius."

The players on the winning team received $1,000 and those on the losing team received $650. Thompson got the extra money and another big trophy for his collection.

Added Starter Is All-Star Fan

PONTIAC, Mich., Feb. 5 (UPI) — The National Basketball Association's West All-Stars had a late addition to their team — an impostor.

A fan who identified himself as Bruce Barry of Detroit filed out with the West team after halftime and shot layups and went through the warmup drills.

He was wearing an old Kansas City Kings warmup uniform with the name Johnson on the back. The West team had two Johnsons, Marques of Milwaukee and Dennis of Seattle.

The third Johnson was caught when he tried to take a seat on the bench just before the second half.

His warmup jersey and pants, which he said were supplied by a friend from Kansas City several years ago, were confiscated but reportedly returned to him after the game. No charges were believed to have been filed.

Iowa Uses Big First Half To Move to Top of Big 10

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Lute Olson was exultant after his Iowa Hawkeyes turned a 45-25 halftime lead into a 97-71 victory over Minnesota Saturday night that moved Iowa into a first-place tie with Ohio State in the Big Ten Conference.

"That was the best 20 minutes of basketball any one ever played," the coach said about his team's strong first half.

Coach Jim Dutcher of Minnesota had a different evaluation: "From my point of view it was the worst 20 minutes I've ever seen one of our teams play unless you count the first half of Thursday night against Illinois, when we were equally bad."

The unranked Hawkeyes are tied in the conference with Ohio State because the seventh-ranked Buckeyes dropped their second straight league contest, 70-62, to Indiana. Ohio State previously had eight consecutive league victories. The Buckeyes, who also lost Thursday night to Michigan, fell to a 13-6 won-lost record overall.

The Usual Complaint

The Buckeyes' coach, Eldon Miller, voiced some unhappiness over the officiating. Four of his players fouled out against Indiana. Indiana's coach, Bobby Knight, had to go to the microphones twice to offer some instruction on etiquette to his fans.

"I'd like to congratulate Indiana for a fine game," Miller said. I really don't have that much to say about this game and anything I say is going to be bad. I plan to make my comments about the officiating to the proper channels."

Another Big Ten coach upset about the referees was Wisconsin's Bill Cofield. His team lost at home to Purdue, 54-48, enabling the Boilermakers, 17-5 overall and 7-3 in the league, to close to within one game of Ohio State and Iowa.

Cofield was incensed about Purdue's Joe Barry Carrol being awarded an extra free throw with 19 seconds left, just after three Wisconsin players had fouled out.

The only other team ranked in the top 10 to lose two games last week was Georgetown, which suffered a 75-74 loss to Oral Roberts on Wednesday and a 91-71 loss to Detroit on Saturday. Maryland also lost two games, both in the Atlantic Coast Conference, first to Virginia on Wednesday and then to first-place Duke on Saturday.

Michigan State, the only one of the top 20 in action yesterday, got 22 points from Gregory Kelser and scored an 85-61 victory over Kansas State.

In an East Coast Eight game yesterday, Penn State tried to stall to thwart visiting Villanova's bid for the title. But Villanova prevailed, 36-34, on the strength of Alex Bradley's 18 points, including two foul shots in the final five seconds.

How the Top 20 Did

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — How the top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll fared through games of Jan. 29-Feb. 4:

1. Notre Dame (15-2) beat Brown 88-53; beat Xavier, Ohio 66-57; beat Dayton 86-71
2. Indiana State (20-0) beat New Mexico St. 91-89, OT; beat Tulsa 66-56
3. Duke (16-3) beat Wake Forest 75-60; beat Maryland 87-78
4. North Carolina (16-4) lost to Furman, 83-70; beat Virginia Tech 92-80, OT
5. UCLA (16-3) beat Oregon 65-58; beat Oregon St. 69-56
6. Louisville (19-3) beat Florida St. 84-71; beat Cincinnati 88-85
7. Ohio St. (13-6) lost to Michigan St. 84-79; lost to Indiana 70-62
8. Syracuse (18-2) beat West Virginia 98-74
9. Georgetown, D.C. (16-4) lost to Oral Roberts 75-74; lost to Detroit 91-71
10. Louisiana St. (16-3) beat Tennessee 84-78; beat Kentucky 70-61
11. Texas (16-5) beat Houston 79-53; lost to Arkansas 68-58; beat TCU 73-60
12. Marquette (16-3) beat Creighton 79-77; beat St. Louis 71-61
13. Alabama (13-5) lost to Tennessee 83-77
14. Illinois (17-5) beat Minnesota 67-57; lost to Michigan 65-74
15. Michigan St. (13-5) beat Ohio St. 84-79; beat Northwestern 61-50
16. Texas A&M (20-4) beat Baylor 71-58; beat SMU 92-56; beat Houston 66-58.
17. Maryland (14-7) lost to Virginia 69-63; lost to Duke 87-78
18. Temple (17-3) lost to Virginia 73-71; beat Hofstra 92-70; beat Drexel 95-73
19. Arkansas (15-4) beat Texas 68-58; beat Rice 68-50
20. Vanderbilt (15-4) lost to Florida 90-87, OT; beat Mississippi 83-76

Affirmed Triumphs

ARCADIA, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP) — Affirmed, the Triple Crown winner of 1978, burst out of his slump with Laffit Pincay aboard and won the Strub Stakes by 10 lengths at Santa Anita yesterday. Affirmed's regular jockey, Steve Cauthen, was removed for Pincay as the horse broke a five-race losing string.

Two Views of the Big Apple

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT) — A radio station in Boston telephoned Saturday night to ask what George Steinbrenner meant when he complained that Rod Carew didn't appreciate the privilege of playing baseball for the Yankees in New York. If those people up in the Athens of America thought they would get an informed answer, chances are they would also believe that Leon Spinks reads the Dead Sea Scrolls for amusement.

Still, it is easy to understand why Rod and George might have contrasting views of the Big Apple.

Carew was born in Gatun in the Panama Canal Zone, went to school and played sandlot ball in New York and was domiciled in Melbourne, Fla., Orlando, Fla. and Wilson, N.C., before taking up year-round residence in Golden Valley, Minn.

As a player in the American League, he has been making regular trips to New York every summer since 1967 and has reached the conclusion that it's a nice place to visit but he wouldn't live there again if George Steinbrenner gave him the joint. Instead, he has now realized the American dream of settling down in Anaheim, Calif. within walking distance of Disneyland.

What Better Reason?

Steinbrenner, on the other hand, is out of Cleveland, a typographical error on the shore of Lake Erie and the brink of bankruptcy. The town was named for Moses Cleaveland, a surveyor, but a newspaper printer changed the spelling to make it fit a headline. Nobody around here has anything personal against Cleveland, but to paraphrase Rocky Bleier's comment about Pittsburgh, did you ever hear of anybody going to Cleveland on vacation?

The late Harry Grayson was known as The Sportswriter from Mars but actually he came out of the Pacific Northwest and found New York flavored perfectly to his taste. However, as sports editor of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, he was required to work for some years in Cleveland, where NEA had headquarters.

One day, leaning into a blizzard that came howling off the lake, he was plodding up Euclid Avenue ("Silly damn name for a main street: in any other town it'd be Broadway or Main Street, am I right?"). A car pulled over to the curb and the driver shouted, "Hey, mac, how do I get out of town?"

With his head turtled down into his overcoat collar, Harry's words were: "Think I'd be here if I knew?"

Steinbrenner got out by buying the Yankees. As a gesture of welcome, New York's taxpayers spent around $100 million fixing up a playground for his troops and turned it over on terms that are the next thing to rent-free, which is more than Anaheim will do for Carew. George buys his players at Sotheby Parke Bernet. Holding court in the royal box in Yankee Stadium, he watches them win pennants and World Series, George basks.

That's what New York means to him. He thought it ought to mean as much to Carew but there is a report that while George was dickering with the Minnesota Twins for baseball's best hitter, Rod characterized Steinbrenner as "an ape." If true, said Carew's attorney, Jerry Simon, "then Rod's remarks got him where he wanted to go." The Yankees withdrew from the bidding and the Twins concluded a deal with the California Angels.

As soon as the Yankees backed off, Steinbrenner's lieutenant, Al Rosen, was on the phone stroking the ego of Chris Chambliss, who may not have been gratified by reading repeatedly that his employers were offering his manly torso to the Twins as part payment for Carew. The Yankees' executive vice president said Chris responded like a perfect gentleman.

Rosen was asked how about the feelings of other players like Juan Beniquez and Brian Doyle, whom the Yankees had been willing to ship to Minnesota. Al replied on the air that the Yankees had never announced the names of the players they were offering in the trade. He said that the stories mentioning names were "figments of journalistic imagination."

Webster defines figment as "something fashioned, shaped or molded: an invention, a fiction, something feigned or imagined." In other words, Al was saying that the stories mentioning names were written by liars.

Confront him on this point and he would say that was not his intention, which it probably wasn't because he was careful not to deny that the club had been ready to sacrifice Chambliss and Beniquez, among others. Still, if he's going to be the club spokesman, Al ought to get his lines straight.

Hinkle Takes Crosby Golf On Third Hole of Playoff

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP) — Lon Hinkle squandered a five-stroke lead, shot a discouraging 77 and then — with his only birdie of the day — won the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am Golf Tournament here yesterday in a three-way sudden death playoff against Mark Hayes and Andy Bean.

Hinkle's birdie came on the third extra hole, the 17th at Pebble Beach, a par-3 jutting into the surf of Carmel Bay. He scored from about 12 feet.

Hinkle, perhaps the biggest hitter in the game, lost a chance to nail the championship down on the previous hole, when he missed a putt for the winning birdie from about five feet.

But that was typical of the frustrations that plagued all three men who made it into the playoff.

Came From Behind

Hinkle once fell three shots behind but regained a share of the lead without benefit of a birdie. Bean had a closing 69 — once making up four strokes on the leader in a 90-second span — and Hayes had a par-72 despite a horrendous triple-bogey seven on the 15th.

He hooked his second shot into a bunker, hit a creditable sand shot and then four-putted from six feet. His third putt was longer than his first.

That was the hole that cost Hayes the tournament. He coaxed in a short birdie putt on the 18th hole to gain a tie with Hinkle and Bean at 284, four under par.

The first playoff hole went to routine pars by all three men, though Bean had to make a tough second putt.

Bean bogeyed the next hole, from a bunker, and dropped out. Hayes two-putted from a great distance and they went to the third hole when Hinkle's short birdie attempt failed to drop. He won it on the next with the 10-footer.

Hinkle started the day with a five-stroke lead over Hayes with Bean eight shots back.

Leonard Thompson and rookie Brad Bryant tied for fourth at 286. Thompson had a closing 70 and Bryant shot par-72. Jay Haas, with a 68, and Jim Nelford, with a 71, were at 287.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	33	9	10	76	236	143
NY Rangers	29	18	5	63	216	182
Atlanta	29	22	4	62	217	190
Philadelphia	23	18	11	57	170	163

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	19	24	9	47	165	186
Vancouver	18	29	7	43	161	204
St. Louis	13	35	7	33	163	237
Colorado	12	33	8	32	150	216

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	37	9	7	81	227	122
Los Angeles	23	24	7	53	197	195
Pittsburgh	21	23	8	50	180	185
Washington	17	29	8	42	179	231
Detroit	11	29	14	36	169	209

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	32	13	9	73	221	166
Buffalo	21	19	11	53	169	164
Toronto	21	22	10	52	169	170
Minnesota	21	24	7	49	168	175

Sunday's Results

Boston 6, Vancouver 1
Philadelphia 7, Atlanta 4
Montreal 8, Washington 4
Detroit 8, Pittsburgh 3
Buffalo 3, St. Louis 1
Minnesota 6, Toronto 4
Chicago 5, N.Y. Islanders 4
Los Angeles 4, Colorado 1

Kuhn Barred Money in Deal

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who in recent years has stepped into deals involving a number of baseball players, placed his mark on the Rod Carew deal as well.

Calvin Griffith, owner of the Minnesota Twins, confirmed yesterday that Kuhn had informed all clubs involved in the Carew negotiations that money should not be included in any transaction for the perennial batting champion.

Griffith, an austere owner, originally had demanded $400,000, along with four players from the teams that wanted Carew, but he said he had to settle only for the players. Carew was traded to the California Angels last weekend.

"He intimated he didn't want any money in there," Griffith said. He was more vague than others, who said Kuhn flatly stated he wanted no money included.

"It didn't sit too well with me," said Griffith. "I'm going to sit down and talk to him face-to-face. . . It was very, very unusual. . .Here I am, the only owner left in baseball solely dependent on baseball, and I can't get money for players. It was very unusual."

Transactions

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

ALL-STARS—Named Ron Greschner of the New York Rangers, defenseman, to team to replace injured Jim Schoenfeld, defenseman, of the Buffalo Sabres.

BUFFALO SABRES—Reacquired Rick Dudley, right wing, from the Cincinnati Stingers of the World Hockey Association.

Soviet Hurdler Excels

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Vera Komisova set a world indoor best in the 60-meter hurdles today with a time of 7.89 seconds in the Soviet Track and Field Cup contests in Vilnius, according to Tass.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Quebec	25	18	4	54	188	155
Winnipeg	24	19	6	54	198	181
New England	23	15	7	53	186	157
Edmonton	23	21	0	46	171	151
Cincinnati	20	24	5	45	172	179
Birmingham	19	24	4	42	169	189
Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130
Hawaii disbanded						

Sunday's Results

Quebec 6, Edmonton 3
Winnipeg 8, Cincinnati 1

Porsche Wins Daytona

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. (AP) — Danny Ongais, Hurley Haywood and Ted Field teamed to guide a hastily constructed 1979 twin turbo Porsche 935 to victory yesterday in the 24 Hours of Daytona endurance race.

Carner Easily Defends Her Title in Match Play Golf

RANCHO MIRAGE, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP) — JoAnne Carner, once again proving herself the Ladies Professional Golf Association's best match play competitor, successfully defended her title in the Triple Crown tournament here yesterday with a 4-and-3 victory over Pat Bradley.

Carner dominated her opponents at Mission Hills Country Club in all four rounds of the event, the LPGA's only match play tournament.

The 39-year-old golfer opened the Triple Crown with a 5-and-4 victory over Debbie Massey, defeated Sandra Post 3-and-2 on the second day, then scored a 5-and-4 triumph over Silvia Bertolaccini in the semifinal round.

A Good Start

Carner took control of her showdown with Bradley early in their match, sinking a 6-foot eagle putt on the 435-yard, par-5 second hole, then winning the next two holes with a par and a birdie. Bradley cut the difference to two with a birdie on the par-3 fifth hole, then each won one more hole before the turn to give Carner a 3-up lead heading into the final nine holes.

In a match for third place, Donna Young defeated Bertolaccini 1-up on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff.

In the consolation bracket, pitting golfers who lost during the first two rounds, Nancy Lopez downed Dot Germain 1-up, and Sally Little topped Amy Alcott 1-up on the second hole of sudden death.

Carner has only one regret about match play.

"Let's make all the LPGA tournaments match play," she said.



Associated Press

JoAnne Carner grimaces as her ball rims the lip of the cup.

Getting Better With Age

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 5 (NYT) — If life starts at 40, Carner is just getting into her stride. The 5-foot-7-inch strawberry blonde has been a legend for years and seems to be getting better as she goes along.

Roll back the clock and at 18 she won her first U. S. Amateur championship. And she did it again and again, taking that title in 1957, 1960, 1962, 1966 and 1968. Four times she was a member of the Curtis Cup team, and she wound up her amateur career triumphantly by winning a Ladies Professional Golf Association tournament against the pros in 1969.

"I was 30 before I played medal play," she said. She won that tourney, the Brudine's International, and she like it. Turning pro proved immediately successful. She won the 1970 Wendell West open and was named rookie-of-the-year.

In the next year she stopped Young's bid to take three consecutive U. S. Open championships by winning the title at the Kahki Country Club in Erie, Pa.

The titles, and now the money, began to roll in. She won six tournaments in 1974 and was named player of the year. For three years running now she has topped the $100,000 mark, and for a couple of years (1974-75) won the Vare Trophy, given to the player with the lowest scoring average.

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Art Buchwald

Breathe Deeply, Quit Coughing!

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency relaxed the nation's smog standards last month by 50 percent because it believes the average American can breathe twice as much smog as was previously thought, without falling down on the sidewalk.


Buchwald

As soon as the news was announced I went over to see a friend at EPA, named Harbinger.

"How do you feel about relaxing the nation's smog standards?" I asked.

"Very relaxed," he admitted. "We've been able to thicken the air with pollutants without doing any damage to the human body, which during an inflationary period could save this country billions of dollars."

"How have you been able to do this?"

"Instead of demanding a standard of .08 micrograms per cubic meter, we will now allow .12. I know it doesn't sound like much on paper, but it really has a lot of significance for the little guy who produces automobiles and burns coal to produce electricity."

"How do you know it's safe?"

"Oh, it's safe for autos and electricity. They can take twice as much pollution as that."

* * *

"I wasn't talking about autos and industry. I was talking about people. If you up the permissible amount of pollution, aren't you endangering the lungs and life of the average person?"

"I believe you're getting into a sensitive area. You're now talking about someone's health."

"I guess that is the area I was talking about."

Harbinger continued, "EPA can do just so much to keep a person alive. When we set certain antipollution standards, we expect Americans to live up to them. If they're going to get sick even after we've announced that these standards are perfectly safe, it's their fault, not ours. We publicize these figures as much as possible and people should keep up with any changes we make in them.

"If I tell you on the basis of medical and scientific evidence you can breathe twice as much smog as we originally thought, it's up to you to get the word."

"But there are some people who say you're lowering the pollution standards at the behest of the auto industry and other large urban polluters, who will have to spend billions of dollars to meet the guidelines set by the EPA."

* * *

"Let the environmentalists say it. There's always someone who can't get enough clean air. But they're not the ones who ask how much this smog-free air is going to cost. Everyone has to make tradeoffs in this world. Before you throw your weight behind the clean-air enthusiasts, I would like to ask you a question: Would you rather spend $500 extra for a new car in 1982 or live a few more lousy years?"

"Is that my only choice?"

"Yes."

"I'd prefer to save the $500 on the car."

"And so would most people. To Americans a car is a necessity, and they don't wish to be penalized just because there are a few health nuts out there who want to go back to Walden Pond."

* * *

"Do you think there will be a fight over the lowering of the EPA standards for clean air?" I asked Harbinger.

"Isn't there always?" he sighed. "Every time we decide what's good for the American people, someone is going to contest us. Our job is not to prevent the air from being poisoned, but to make sure that the public can live with the poison in the air.

"The thing to remember is that the American people can take a lot more pollution than they think they can. If, in the next few years, you start to cough, wheeze, or get headaches, I think you owe it to yourself to ask, 'Am I really sick, or is it the government?' "

'Gingerbread'

The Battle of the Buildings In 'Bankfurt' on the Main

By Gale Wiley

FRANKFURT (IHT) — For nearly four years, a tiny chunk of ground called the Roemerberg has been the subject of bitter controversy embroiling politicians, architects, planners, citizens and platoons of professors.

Ever since the city of Frankfurt suggested that eight 16th-century "gingerbread" houses destroyed in World War II be rebuilt on the Roemerberg, epithets from "kitsch" to "Mickey Mouse" have echoed across West Germany.

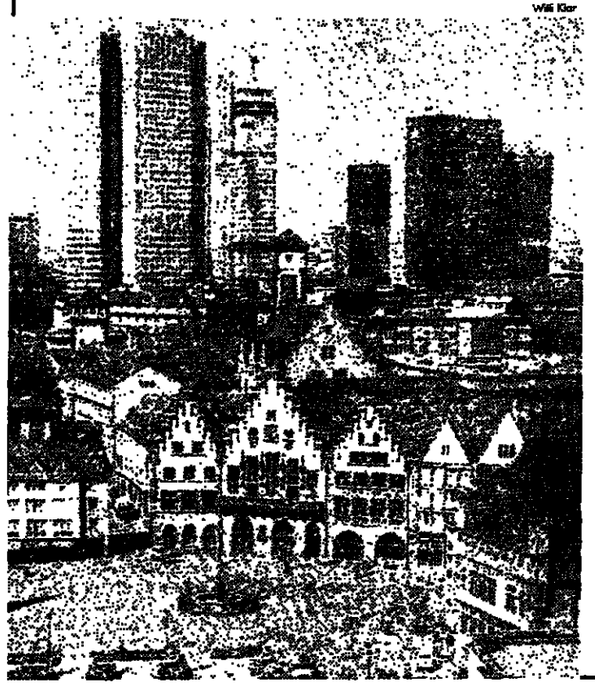
The debate is a capsule case history of the controversy among architects about restoring the old or plunging into the new. In the United States, architects led by Philip Johnson have broken from the glass-and-concrete boxes that have sprung up throughout the world and have brought new forms and color to their designs — a relief from the monotony of many postwar buildings and housing projects.

The debate is especially virulent in West Germany as cities and towns across the country refurbish their decaying central areas with new buildings and pedestrian malls. In Frankfurt, modern glass slabs already hover in the background.

The controversial Roemerberg, occupying about 6,000 square meters between the Frankfurt cathedral and the Roemer (the restored city hall), is no ordinary site.

In 6000 B.C., men kept their fires going here, and in A.D. 100, legionnaires availed themselves of the Roman baths on the site.

Will Kier



In 820, Louis the Pious, the son of Charlemagne — known here as Karl der Grosse — built his residence in Frankfurt. And in the 12th century, the oldest building still standing in this city on the Main, the Saalhof Kapelle, was built on a corner of what is now the Roemerberg.

In the 17th century, the area grew to become the Altstadt (Old Town), blossoming with inns and shops, narrow streets and handsome stone-and-timbered houses ornamented with carved shutters and window boxes.

But in two days in March, 1944, Allied bombers devastated Frankfurt, destroying most of the 2,000 houses in the Roemerberg area. Only charred shells of structures and a rich history remained.

Not until 1950 did officials finally find time to renovate the main square, the Roemerplatz.

A national design competition led to the decision to keep the old Main River skyline. The stone-gabled Roemer was rebuilt, along with several other ancient structures. This done, a huge parking garage and subway station were built underground in 1969.

All the while, skyscrapers (most of them banking headquarters) sprouted over Frankfurt; the town was dubbed "Mainhattan" and "Bankfurt." Concrete, steel and glass loomed over Roemerplatz. Roemerberg's naked ground beckoned for a building project.

Enter Rudi Arndt, Frankfurt's mayor in 1975, who proposed that eight old-style stone and *Fachwerk* (timbered) houses with names like Grosser Engel (Great Angel) and Schwarzer Stern (Black Star) be built along one edge of the Roemerplatz.

The eight "gingerbread" houses, which had been obliterated in 1944, could "naturally not remain true to the originals," wrote Arndt, "but they would remain in the same style."

The project, with old-style facades and modern interiors, would cost 40 million marks (about $21.3 million), said Arndt.

The response was quick and torrential:

The Organization of German Architects called the project "narrow-minded, timid and provincial." Die Neue Zuercher Zeitung said the houses would be "a kitschy idyll in the heart of the German business metropolis" while Die Zeit called it "Middle Ages *a la* Mickey Mouse."

Hanns Adrian, former city architect in Frankfurt, called the idea "a mixture of carnival architecture, Disneyland and brewery nostalgia" on hallowed ground "where the kaiser had been crowned."

Purists screamed that there was no way to build the 16th-century houses in "their original form" because the houses constantly changed from 1658 to 1944.

And then there is the question of current building codes. What building firms today could even build such structures?

The city council, perhaps thinking of tourists who need something "German" to photograph and a place to spend money, decided the project would go through anyway.

The east side of the Roemerberg should be historical, as it was before the destruction of the Altstadt, proclaimed the city fathers.

But recent news reports say Frankfurt's city fathers are reconsidering. "Unfortunately, no one has come up with a solution everyone agrees on," said a city spokesman.

Skyscrapers overshadow Frankfurt's Roemer (City Hall).


Frankfurt City Survey Office

Model of proposed addition to city's central square.

PEOPLE: *Bianca Seeks Divorce, $10-Million Settlement*

Bianca Jagger is filing a divorce suit in Los Angeles against rock-music superstar **Mick Jagger**, according to the New York Daily News. The Daily News reported that Mrs. Jagger will seek half of her husband's estimated $20 million in property. She will also ask $13,400 a month in support, according to her attorney. The Jaggers were married in May, 1971. Jagger is lead singer for the Rolling Stones.

* * *

Film stars **Robert DeNiro** and **Candice Bergen** have been named man and woman of the year by Harvard University's Hasty Pudding Theatricals. Miss Bergen is to receive her award Feb. 13 following a parade through Cambridge, and DeNiro will be honored Feb. 21 at the opening of Hasty Pudding's 131st show, "Overtures in Asia Minor." Miss Bergen will be the 29th Hasty Pudding woman-of-the-year laureate. Past winners include **Katharine Hepburn, Lauren Bacall, Liza Minnelli, Jane Fonda, Elizabeth Taylor** and **Beverly Sills**. DeNiro will be the 13th recipient of the man-of-the-year award, given to the performer who has made the most outstanding contribution to the entertainment profession during the past year. Previous winners include **Bob Hope, Johnny Carson, Paul Newman, Robert Redford** and **Richard Dreyfuss**.

* * *

Everyone goes wild over composer **Eubie Blake**, especially when he celebrates another birthday. Blake, who turned 96 Sunday, went to the Ambassador Theater in New York, where "Eubie" is playing, and heard the 11-member cast sing "We're Just Wild About Eubie," a modified version of Blake's hit "I'm Just Wild About Harry." As he entered the theater, Blake, who has written 1,500 songs, received a standing ovation.

* * *

You can't get anything you want at Alice's Restaurant — not anymore. **Alice Brock**, whose Stockbridge, Mass., beanery was immortalized in the 1960s when **Arlo Guthrie** wrote a song about it, says she's had it. After fame and fortune — a movie followed the song — she moved the cafe to Avaloch and went posh with white tablecloths, candles, maitre d' and all. But Alice says Avaloch's restrictive sign law


Washington

Bianca Jagger

is forcing her out of business. S she, "You need Boy Scouts, a c pass and a CB radio to find place." But, as Guthrie said, song wasn't really about the res rant, it was about the draft. that's just a page in history n too.

* * *

Dr. **Jonas Salk**, who develo the first effective polio vaccine, receive the fifth Father Flana Award for Service to Youth, B Town announced in Omaha. award will be presented at a Ma testimonial dinner. Previous rec ents are anti-abortion leader **Mildred Jefferson; Bob Ho Mother Teresa** of Calcutta; Mrs. **Spencer Tracy**.

* * *

Quote — Sport magazine publi er **Tom Wolf**, upon presenting new sports car in New York to most valuable player in the Su Bowl, **Terry Bradshaw**, who suffered dislocated fingers, a sho der separation, a broken nose, broken collarbone, broken ri and torn ankle ligaments and muscles in the last five years gridiron grind for the Pittsbur Steelers: "After looking at your l of injuries down through the yea we were considering awarding y an ambulance."

— SAMUEL JUSTIC

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